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During the month of January, the Spectator staff takes it easy and abandons the regular weekly format in favor of The Magazine. The feature length articles presented in the issue are lengthier, and, we hope, more entertaining and comprehensive than those in our weekly issues.

The four-year tradition of publishing The Magazine in January has been somewhat changed with this issue. Due to the nature of this Magazine, the publishing date is February. However, with this delay, we offer you the longest magazine the Spectator has ever printed, the first color picture ever used, and different, better quality paper than before. We think these innovations are worth the week delay.

This semester, Robert Chassin takes over the editorship from senior Philip Ruppel.

Photo Credits

Robert Chassin: Backcover
Jane Gottlieb: pages 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16
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The God of the Pre-Meds

by David Neier

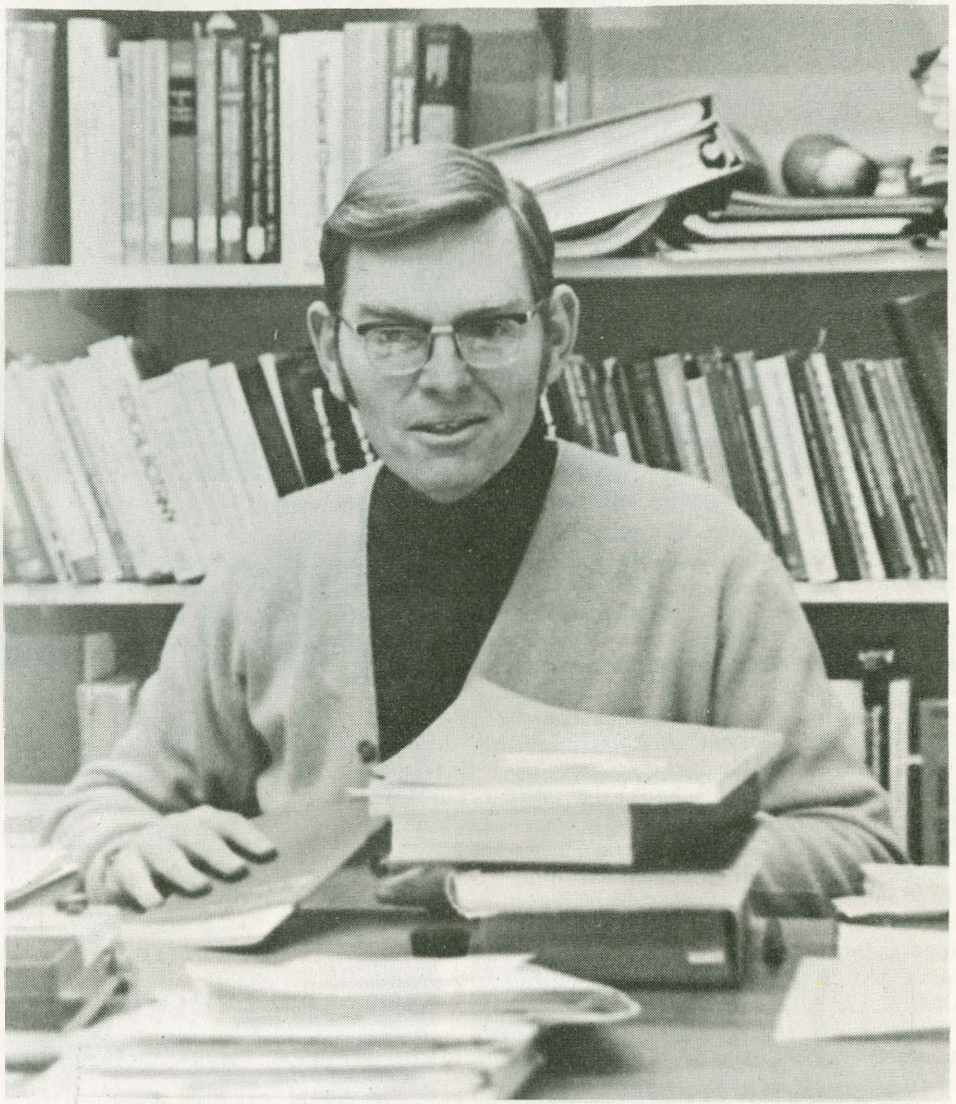
Every year as many as a hundred or more freshmen express interest in being "pre-med," and every year only fifteen to twenty Hamilton seniors are accepted into medical school. The work required is both grueling and competitive. But whether one is a pre-med freshman or a senior applying to medical school, fear, confusion and sometimes dismay is felt by many who go through the pre-med advisory process.

Professor Robin Kinnel, the Pre-Medical Advisor and head of Hamilton's Pre-Medical Committee, addresses freshmen interested in medicine. He tells them, for instance, that the majority will not be pre-med by their senior year. But until the pre-meds' first semester of their junior year, "I would rather," says Kinnel, "that they think of themselves as Hamilton students first and medical students second."

During the junior year Professor Kinnel has a long interview, sometimes lasting over two hours, with each pre-med. He gives advice about medical schools and receives background information on each student's life and interests. In addition, the interview gives pre-meds a chance to experience a mock medical school interview.

Most of the students interviewed by Kinnel are very impressed. "He is very good at getting to know people," says one student. "He understands what makes people tick." "I have great respect for his intelligence," comments another student.

"I would rather that they think of themselves as Hamilton Students first and medical students second."



Pre-med Advisor Robin Kinnel: "He understands what makes people tick."

Kinnel asks each pre-med to select three people on the faculty or staff of the college to write recommendations. The Pre-Medical Committee, which consists of six professors, then ranks students on the basis of these recommendations and the students' records.

Students are classified into four categories: Enthusiastically Recommended, Strongly Recommended, Recommended and Not Recommended. These recommendation categories are very important. If a student receives only a Recommended, for instance, the chances are that he will not get into medical school. Students are informed immediately of their recommendation status.

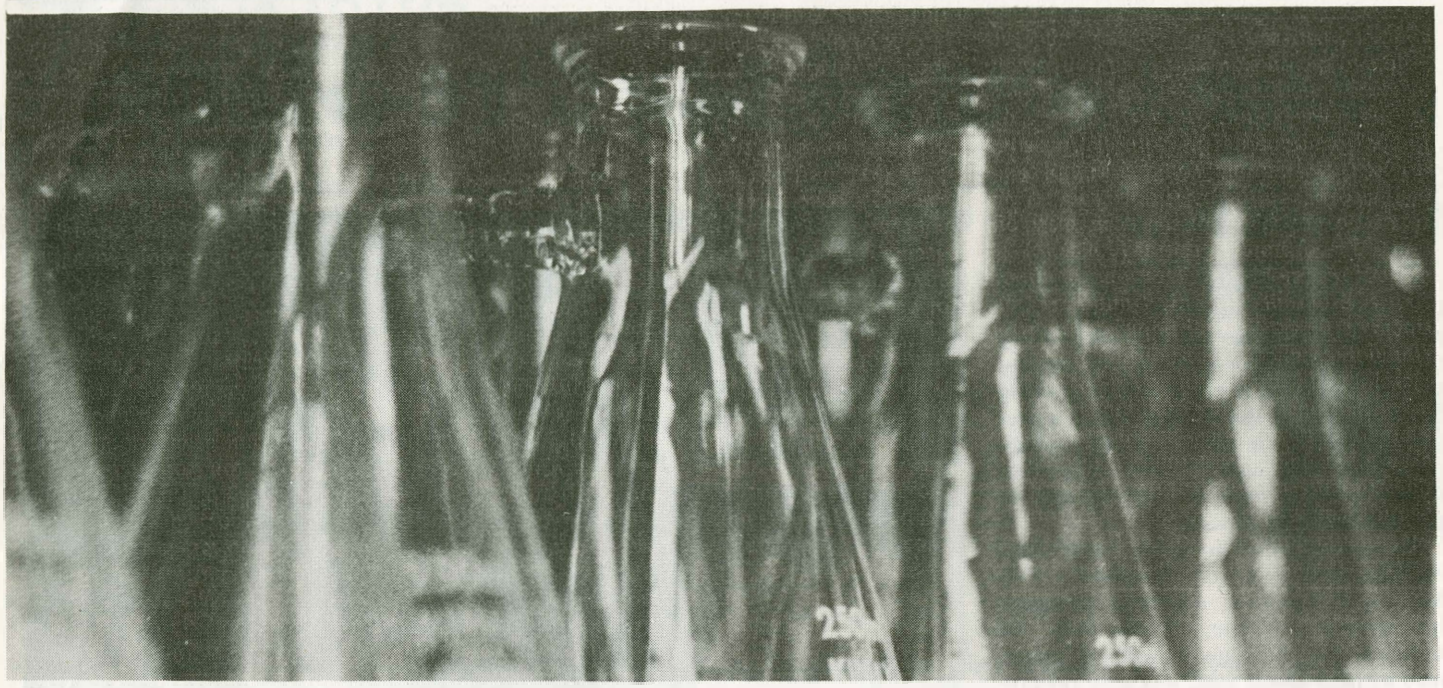
Professor Kinnel then writes a recommendation letter for each pre-med, which must be approved by the entire Pre-Medical Committee. The letters of recommendation are then sent to all schools the pre-meds applied to.

Many pre-meds have serious doubts about the pre-medical advisory process at Hamilton. Some are very bitter. Commented a student, "I sort of felt like I got the smiling screw." One complaint is that the Pre-Medical Committee goes purely by GPA." "I feel," says another student, "that the school will not judge students on more than GPA for fear of lowering their acceptance rate into medical schools."

Pre-meds at Hamilton do not seem to know what the Pre-Medical Advisor's job really is. Some criticize Kinnel for not providing enough advice on interviews and applications for medical schools. Others say that Kinnel should not "have to take you by your hand" and lead you through the whole application process.

Some of the pre-meds feel that there should be more help given on filling out medical school applications. "It may not up the percentage of those getting into med-

Dave Neier '81 has joined the Spectator staff this year. This is his first article for the Magazine.



"The majority of freshmen will not be pre-med senior year."

ical school," says one student, "but it would give the pre-meds more peace of mind."

Confusion also exists over whether it is Kinnel's job to "sell" students to medical schools. One student insisted that "his job is to keep ties and connections with medical schools. He is a salesman." Kinnel believes that "to a limited extent" it *is* part of his job to sell students. He does try to keep up contacts with medical schools. He also serves on the executive board of the North East Association of Advisors for the Health Professions (NEAAHP), which deals with the problems of pre-medical advisors. Some say, however, that "Kinnel's pull isn't as good as he thinks it is." His contacts with other medical schools used to be better. One student pointed out, however, that "It's easy to shift the blame on the pre-med advisor for not getting into medical school."

To some of the pre-meds, Kinnel is rather frightening. Organic Chemistry, one of the hardest courses on the Hill, is taught by Kinnel and required for pre-meds. One student complained that "you feel under the gun, and not just because of the grade, but because Kinnel is teaching it. He holds your evaluation in his hands." Another student complains that "if you walk into Organic and you don't shine, you don't shine for Kinnel" regardless of your other grades. A low grade for his course could mean a bad recommendation.

A good example of the anxiety some of the pre-meds feel towards Kinnel is illustrated by the problem of Medical College Admission Tests (MCAT) review courses. The most well-known review course is the Kaplan course. "The rumor is," says one student, "that if Kinnel finds out you've taken the Kaplan course, you're dead." While Kinnel discourages the Kaplan course, he strongly denies that it will be considered against a student who takes it. "The Kaplan course gives students a psychological crutch," says Kinnel. It is something that Hamilton students, who do somewhat better than the nationwide average on the MCAT's, don't need, he added.

Kinnel points out that he almost never finds out that a student has taken a review course before the letter of recommendation is sent out. Furthermore, most pre-meds support Kinnel's discouragement of MCAT review courses. Medical schools also discourage such courses.

> "I feel," says another student, "that the school will not judge students on more than GPA for fear of lowering their acceptance rate into medical schools."

Some pre-meds claim that Kinnel has much more power than anyone else on the Pre-Medical Committee. "Everything is through Kinnel. I never had any contact with the Committee." Another student insists, "Kinnel is the only one on the Pre-Med Committee with any clout....Kinnel is made into a god." He suggests that other committee members should be allowed to interview pre-meds and write recommendations.

Kinnel points out that "it's smart to have a head honcho." If more than one person writes the recommendation letters, the letters will not be consistent or respected by medical schools. Many pre-meds defend Kinnel's power. He's always treated them fairly, several students said.

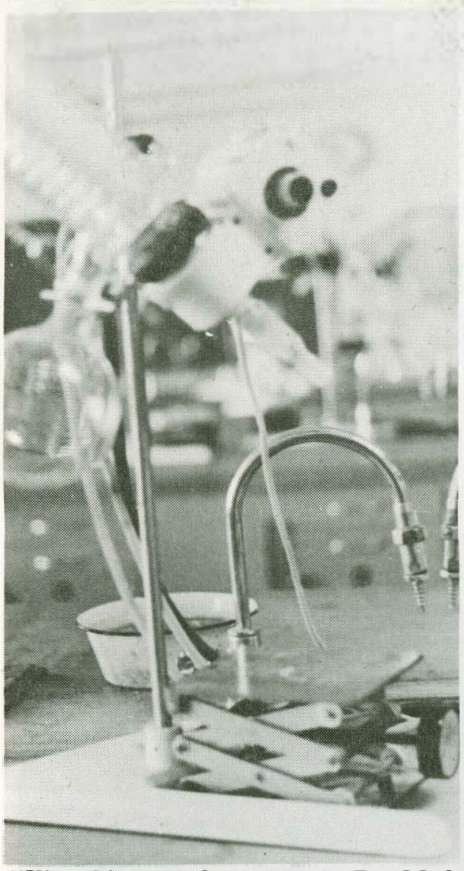
Kinnel goes out of his way to get to know students. Many pre-meds think Kinnel teaches Organic Chemistry because it gives him a chance to meet them. "Kinnel definitely does a good job of getting to know the pre-meds," says one student, who pointed out that, besides the interview and class, Kinnel will invite pre-meds to dinner at his house.

Certainly, Kinnel makes a great effort to get to know the pre-meds. Many students think that this is one of the most positive aspects of the whole pre-med advisory process at Hamilton. At large universities students may have little or no contact with the pre-medical advisor until it comes time to apply to medical school.

Kinnel claims that "whatever is accessible at Hamilton College, I will get and use to form my judgement of the student." In addition to talking to students, he reads faculty recommendations, students' files, and even essays of the students' applications to Hamilton College.

Professor Kinnel does not, however, like students to know his judgement. "I can't write the recommendation," he says, "with the thought that the student may be able to see it." Some students would like to see their recommendations but are afraid to because Kinnel discourages it so strongly.

In New York State the Buckley Amendment allows students to inspect their college records and files unless they waive that right. In letters to pre-meds, Kinnel



"Kinnel is the only one on the Pre-Med Committee with any clout."

writes "On the chance that it may add more strength to your recommendation, I suggest you sign the enclosed waiver." If a student does *not* waive his rights, Kinnel continues, "it will make no difference in the way the letter is written."

Kinnel believes that recommendations, while important, cannot really hurt a student. "In about 20% of the cases the recommendation has an influence, and that influence is almost invariably positive." If a pre-med has high grades, then the recommendation will just confirm his record, according to Kinnel. In the case of a pre-med with lower grades, the recommendation can only really help the student.

The pre-med letters of recommendation for this year's seniors were sent out by Kinnel later than they have been in the past. Some pre-meds are worried that this delay may hurt their chances for getting into medical school. "Many students were already being considered by medical schools for places by the time some students' letters were only being sent out," according to one pre-med. "Kinnel should have been doing his job."

Another student said that his applications were sent in to his medical schools by July, but his recommendation was not sent in until late October. "Last year he got the recommendations out in September. I think so late in October was uncalled for."

Kinnel agrees the recommendations should have been sent out earlier, and he is worried about it. He says the reason recommendations were late is because he taught in Wisconsin this summer. "In the current application process one-third have already been accepted," reports Kinnel. "I am concerned about it, but as far as I can tell it's not having any effect." "I wouldn't put it off again another year," he added.

All of the pre-meds seem to agree that Professor Kinnel works very hard. He has a heavier teaching schedule than most Hamilton professors. But many students say that Kinnel has too much work. On the late recommendations, one student said that "given Kinnel's set of circumstances, I don't think he was negligent....Kinnel is doing as much as he can do."

Another problem that is worrying Kinnel is that the acceptance rate of Hamilton students getting into medical schools fell from 71% to 59% last year. "I'm not sure its anything but a fluke," says Kinnel. He also points out that the numbers are small. If

"Kinnel is made into a god."

only two more people had been accepted the rate would have been normal. Furthermore, several graduates are also reapplying or applying for the first time this year.

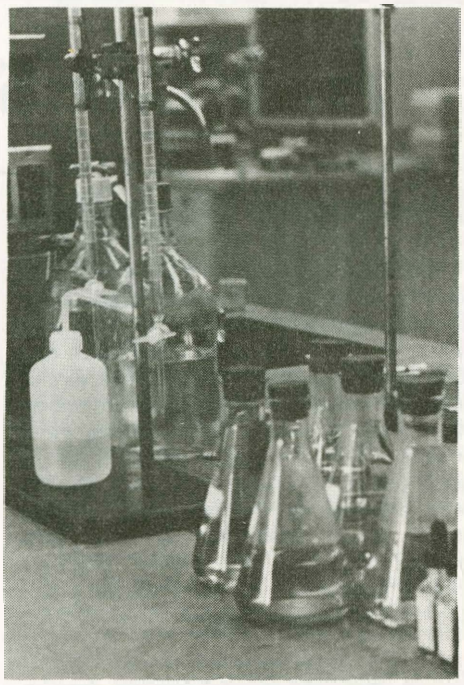
Several students had suggestions for improving the pre-med advisory process at Hamilton. Some believe that the school should set up a stronger internship program. "This school had a lousy internship program, and they cut that," says one pre-med. Another pointed out that pre-law students have the opportunity to go to Washington for a semester, while pre-meds have no comparable program.

Internships are very helpful, according to Kinnel, but it should remain the student's resonsibility. Internships are arranged on a casual basis by Kinnel and the Career Center. "We will not spoon-feed students," Kinnel proclaims. Several pre-meds support Kinnel. "If you use your brain and are motivated you can get a lot of help," says one pre-med. Others say that internships should be the responsibility of the Career Center and not the Pre-Medical Advisor, but students do favor an internship program being set up.

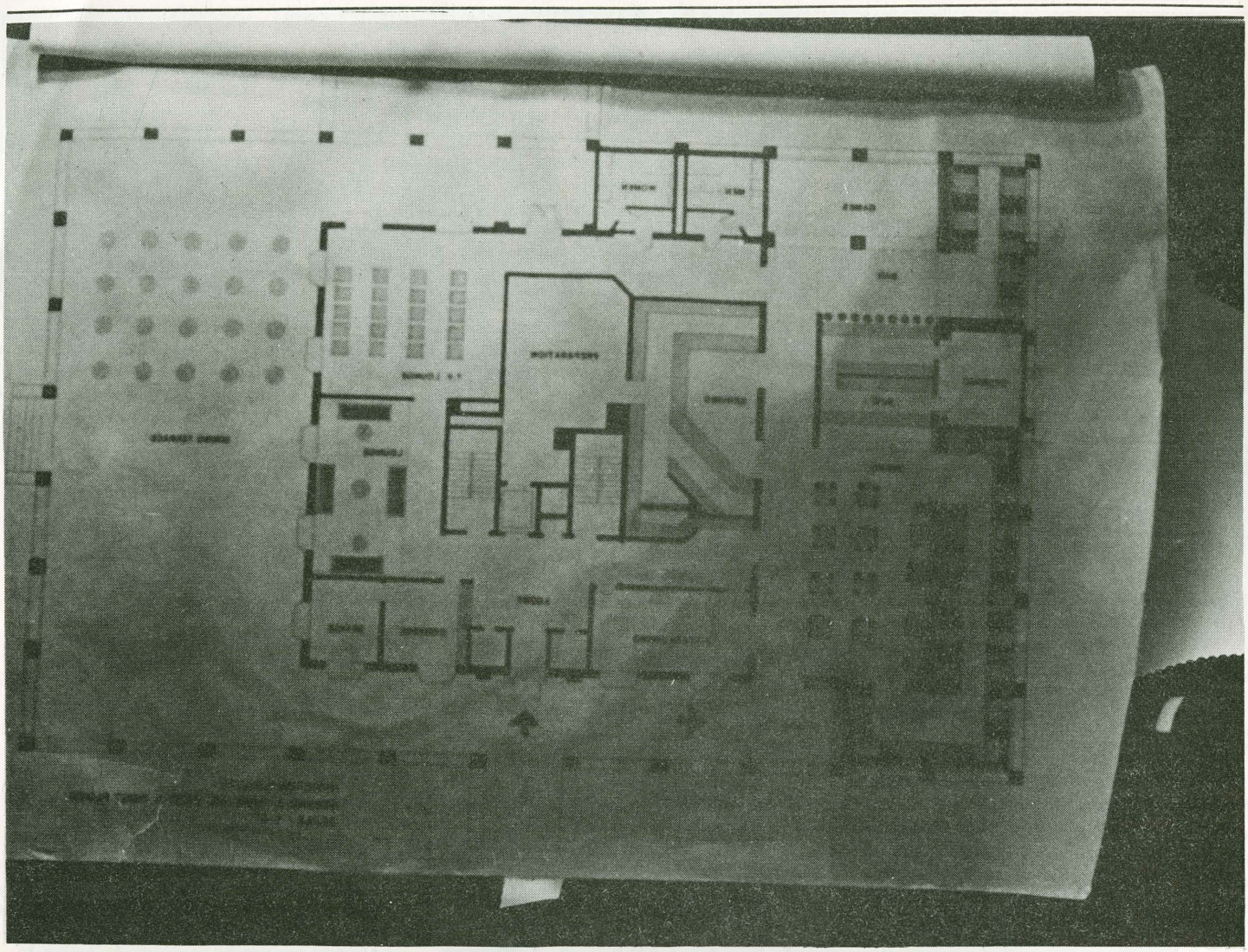
Most pre-meds also recommend that some actions be taken to lighten Kinnel's work load. Several suggestions are: hire a special pre-med assistant advisor, hire a pre-med advisor, hire more secretarial help, and, most importantly, lighten Kinnel's course load. Kinnel agrees that he could use some help, especially more secretarial help. He feels, however, that an assistant or even a separate pre-med advisor who didn't teach would mean less contact between students and the Pre-Medical Advisor.

Kinnel has his own suggestions for improving the pre-medical advisory process. He would like to see a pre-med club formed by students. The club could collect information and give advice on interviews, applications and internships. The club could also sponsor lectures of Hamilton alumni who are medical students and doctors. "I'm not going to lead it," he says, "because that's not my job." This club should be a student-run organization for the benefit of students, according to Kinnel.

"A greater sensitivity" among the pre-meds would also be welcomed by Kinnel. "Too many pre-med students see their undergraduate education as a means to an end—getting into medical school." Many pre-meds agree with Kinnel. "If you are coming to Hamilton for just being a pre-med, then there is something wrong," commented one student. □□



"If Kinnel finds out you've taken the Kaplan course, you're dead."



Major renovations in the Hub have been postponed, but $50,000 has been offered to fix Bristol up.

A Pub's Rags and Riches

by Brooks Magratten

In a small upstate New York college, 700 faculty, administrators, and students gather to celebrate the opening of a rathskeller where the PX used to be. The Book and Bottle, as it is called, is filled to capacity but still more students present their membership cards and cram in for a sandwhich and a brew. The walls are of beautiful mahogany panels with white pine trim. On the wall adjacent to the bar hangs a large mural. Small tables dot the floor, each seating four in comfortable captain's chairs. Behind the bar the Publican pours the beer into proper English glasses at 20¢ a glassful. There is no blaring music, only the drone of conversation between faculty and students. The head waiter works behind the bar making snacks for the crowd. All are pleased with the new addition as the Edwardian styled pub prospers.

That small college is Hamilton and the year was 1965. The Book and Bottle, more commonly known as the Pub, is now a far cry from its days of glory in '65, much to student distress. From the early seventies onward the Pub has served well as grounds for student dissatisfaction and administration appeasement. Most recently with the possibility of a new social facility in the air, and Pub conditions at their worst, the Pub dilemma has become one of the most volatile subjects on the Hill. Its history is one from riches to rags and is now a rag not many are willing to tolerate much further.

When researching the Pub's history, it is nearly impossible to find a sentence without one reoccuring name in it, Sidney Wertimer, the present Provost of the College. To quote a September 30, 1966 Spectator, "Both in the era of pre-pub postponement and of post-pub post-Wertimer pubbery, Publican Wertimer's name has been the one most associated with this pleasantest pitfall on the path to graduation. If anyone deserves to be called an authority on the subject, it is he." In 1963 Mark Maxwell '64, together with John Sanders '63 and Douglas Wheeler '63, all Student Senate members, conceived the notion of a social center where beer would be sold, and presented the idea to then Associate Dean Wertimer. Previously, there was no place on campus to grab a snack and a beer outside of the fraternities, and most students traveled to Pierce's Tavern (the Rok) or the Village Tavern in Clinton. Thus Wertimer approved the notion after conferring with Maxwell and

Brooks Magratten '83 is a reporter for the Spectator.

then-President Robert McEwen. The basement of Commons was chosen after considering the basements of since-demolished Truax Hall, and the Minor Theater. Commons was chosen because of the existing snack bar, or PX as it was called.

One year and $12,000 later, the Commons basement had been renovated to accomodate drinking facilities. The Administration procured a private license to dispense beer to members of the Hamilton College Student Club. Students, upon paying $5 membership fees, were given membership cards which admitted them into the Book and Bottle usually for more bottle than book.

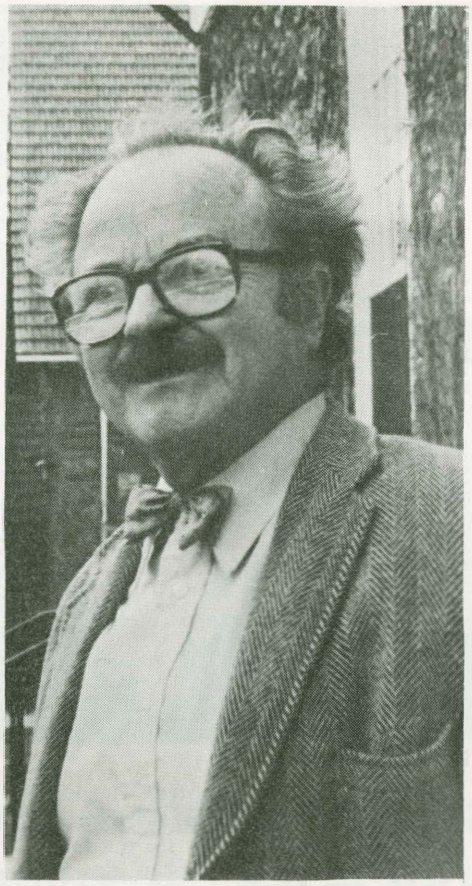
The Book and Bottle was a private club for students and faculty only. When it first opened its doors in April 1965, it truly resembled an Edwardian pub with characteristics of early 20th century England. The Wertimers, while living abroad, collected authentic English signs and notices that were displayed in the Pub which added much to the atmosphere. It was not unusual to see trustees, administrators or faculty enjoying a beer there and conversing with students after a play, lecture, etc. As one can imagine in a College of 800 males, the Pub was a tremendous success in its early years.

Bristol Campus Center came to Hamilton in 1966 and with it came a new snack bar, now called the Hub. The Hub offered a casual alternative to the overcrowded Pub which many students took advantage of. In fact the Pub acutally lost money that year due to lack of business; it was not unusual to sell only $8.00 worth of beer during the whole night.

In 1968, however, an event occured which some say turned 800 lost, drunken souls into happy, productive individuals again; women came to Hamilton. The Pub, as small as it is, now had to carry the added burden of providing space and beer for 200 more students. Consequently the Pub lost some of its Edwardian flavor as the crowds returned with the women. The Pub Committee introduced a Wurlitzer to the Pub which created a conflict between the Beatles and Edward VII artifacts. Faculty frequented the Pub less often, furniture was defaced, and mugs stolen.

At the turn of the decade, Wertimer claims, the Pub suffered from mis-management. The Pub was not cleaned properly and began to reek; ventilation was inadequate for the numbers in the Pub. A nearby sewer backed up in heavy rains creating a stench avoidable only through intoxication. As Kirkland admitted more students the crowds grew and the Pub suffered.

Counselors: Adirondack Boys' Camp, 7½ weeks. $500-$600; Campcraft, Sailing, Swimming (WSI), Canoeing, Trip Leader, Riflery, Archery, Sports, Office Manager (typing), Driver, Tennis. Interested ? 39 Mill Valley Rd., Pittsford, N.Y. 14534



Provost Wertimer

Although the administration made minor renovations from time to time, nothing was done to solve the space problem. A wine license was obtained for the Hub but students prefered even the crowded Pub to the Hub. The seventies were filled with student complaints about the Pub condition, and little action resulted until recently in 1978.

Last year the Trustees became aware of the urgency of the Pub problem and offered solutions. A Pub committee was established consisting of Dean of Students R. Gordon Bingham, Provost Wertimer, Professor John O'Neil, Mark Richardson '81, and John O'Reilly '80, to investigate viable options for a new social center. Based on the architects' report, six locations were considered for Pub relocation: McEwen, Bristol (basement and 1st floor), Bundy Dining Hall, Commons, James Library, and the Mail Center offices. McEwen was turned down due to a lack of space. Bundy was rejected because of its inconvenient location. The James Library was rejected because of the cost of renovation ($1 to $2 million) . The Mail Center was rejected because it had no location value superior to Commons. At a cost of $10,000, the Committee asked an architect, James Lile, to design three plans; one for a pub in the back of Commons, one for a Hub-Pub combination on Bristol Terrace, and one for a Hub-Pub combination in the basement of Bristol. The architect was told not to take financial matters into consideration.

The three plans were submitted to the Committee which, in turn, favored enclosing the Bristol terrace. The plan calls for a Hub-Pub combination within the first floor and terrace of Bristol, solving, it was hoped, the Pub's space problem and the Hub's underutilization.

When the architectual firm was asked for a construction estimate they reported a figure of $650,000 to the committee, which was over double the expected cost and which the firm felt was a conservative estimate. The Trustees, when faced with the over half million dollar price tag shelved the project until funds became available and suggested a more moderate Hub renovation on the scale of $20,000 to $50,000.

At present the committee is consulting with a decorator to try to make the Hub more attractive to students. If the Hub takes, and students utilize it more, then the Pub will be closed until funds are available for enclosement of the terrace.

Needless to say, the Trustees' decision was not popular among avid Pubbers. Considering that the Field House still holds a $4 million debt and that Hamilton carries an outstanding debt of $10 million from the Kirkland merger, the Trustees could not see funding the project and will store the plans for five to ten years. Outside funding was rejected because of excessive interest rates and because big lenders were unwilling to lend that "small" an amount. The administration is not sure if the project should be given highest priority; the College is also considering a new pool, theater, and James Library renovations.

Many students cannot understand why the Field House was approved when funds behind it were not secure and the Pub, which is on a smaller scale, was rejected. According to administrators, the Field House was a necessity because of the

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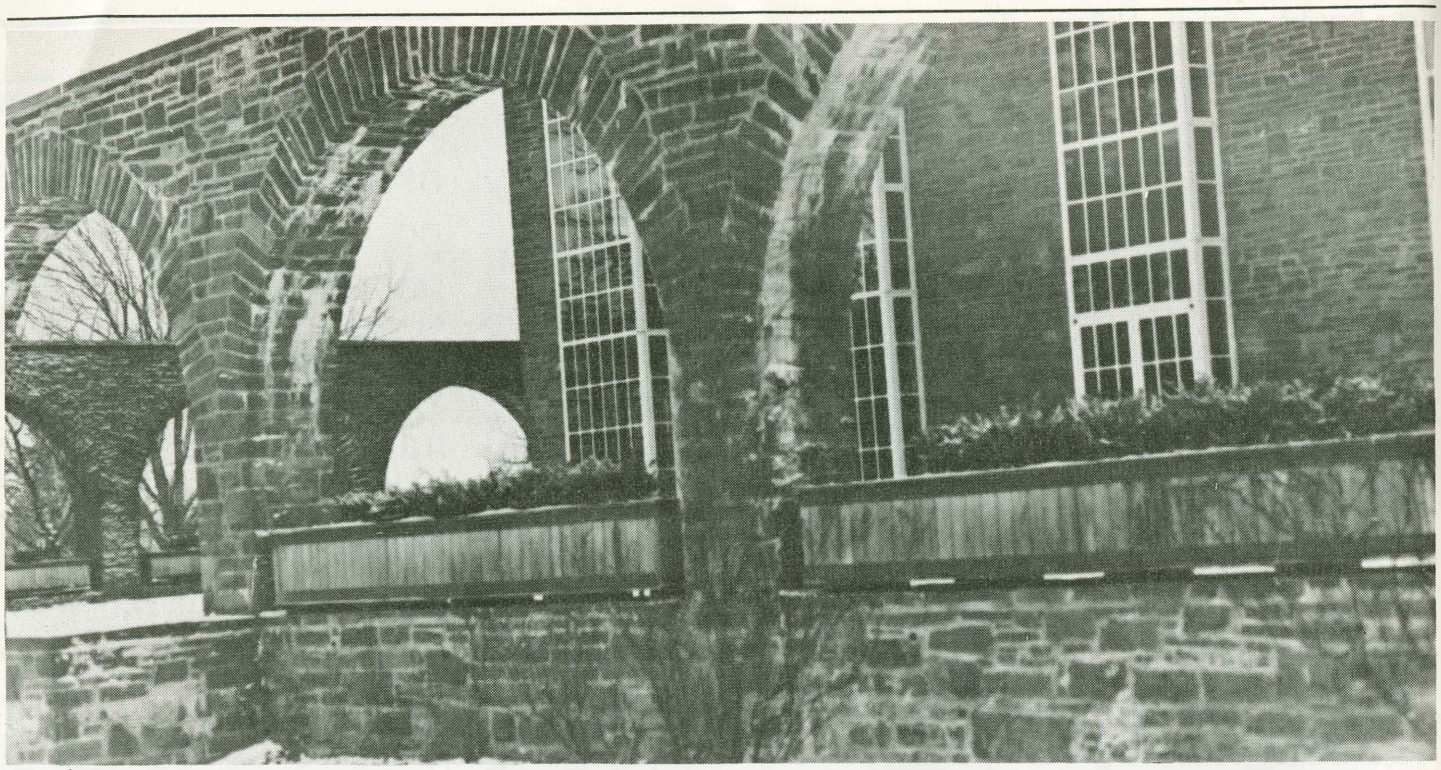


The $600,000 idea to enclose the North Terrace of Bristol.

merger. Equal physical education facilities for both sexes are a legal requirement.

Of course the main question which still bothers students is why wasn't the architect informed that funding for the project was limited? No one, outside of the administration has a definitive answer to this question. Most believe that the administration simply wanted the best possible facility; although the architect should have been informed that funds were indeed limited.

The Student Assembly feels that the Administration has taken the matter out of the Pub Committee's hands. In a public statement the Student Assembly stated that the Committee has not met since November, that the Administration considered options without the Committee's consultation and that the Administration is considering plans that the Committee had voted against. In fact, the Committee had not discussed any alternative to the $650,000 Pub project before it was submitted to the Trustees. Instead of renovating the Hub, some members of the committee would like to see the formerly agreed-upon project broken down into phases. Phase I allows for the enclosure of the terrace only to make a Pub. The committee feels that it can be done for under $350,000. Apparently Bristol terrace has a drainage problem which will cost roughly $300,000 to correct anyway. Phase I will eventually kill two birds with one stone. Phase II allows for all the internal renovation and combination of the Hub and Pub which will follow when funds are available. For how long it will follow no one is certain.

When the plans were presented, the Committee chose the best option under the assumption that funding was unlimited. Some Committee members are prepared to choose other, less expensive options, such as a bar without food service which would cut costs.

No matter what the controversy is, most likely no present student will see a new drinking facility before they graduate. As it stands, the Trustees realize the need for a social center and will act, but not to the point of financially jeopardizing the financial stability of the College. The administration is trying to appease both Trustees and students by small scale Hub renovations and possibly closing the Pub, although they are like to run into trouble with the Student Assembly. The students are dissatisfied with the proposed solution but realize that alternatives are few.

The phase program, however, may be the most agreeable to all if the Administration can free up $350,000 from the '79-'81 operating budgets. Phase II will follow, it is hoped, not in the too far future. Thus concludes the history of the Book and Bottle, a story that, so far, has no ending. □□

The Student Assembly feels that the Administration has taken the matter out of the Pub Committee's hands.

The Pub may close its doors forever if the Hub improvements catch on.

What place does a man, who can raise over $20 million in a mere 4 years, have in a college?

The Selling of the College

by Larry Person

Tucked away in the basement of the McEwen building is an office twice as large as the Dean's, Provost's or the President's. Few students are aware of these offices, and even fewer have ever actually ventured into them. Yet, these offices are the main arteries of the college. The Communications and Development office, or C & D as it is commonly called, is responsible for every single official college publication, from sports programs to the Handbook and College Catalog; they are, more importantly, responsible for raising money for the college: over $20 million has been raised out of that office in the past four years.

C & D is what one would normally call a Public Relations outfit. Although existing in the background of the college, the office's function is to keep the college visible to the outside world and to maintain contact between the college and its "friends."

"We communicate about the college to gain support," financial and otherwise, from "alumni, parents and friends," said Joe Anderson, Vice-President/ Communications and Development, and the head of the office. Out of C & D one can find a whole array of literature which "sells the college" to the outside world, as one administrator put it, for every reason from good publicity to solicitations for financial support.

Perhaps one of the most basic functions of C & D is to produce press releases about anything of minor to major import which occurs on campus or is related to the college. One might find, therefore, press releases concerning the return of a Hamilton graduate and Rhodes Scholar to his home town for the summer or the resignation of a top administrator. These press releases are sent every day to the various local and national media.

One of the more time-consuming areas of this task is writing releases about Hamilton sports events. Mark Curran '77, who joined C & D this year as an assistant director, spends much of his time, as one administrator put it, "getting the scores to the paper."

While Curran's job may seem trivial, in fact, he holds a very influential position. His predecessors, who left last year, were, because of their dogged pursuit and following of the basketball team, responsible for putting Hamilton College Basketball on the map. It was only after flooding every media source with information about each game, about the team, the individual players, and statistics, that local and national sportscasters took notice of the team.

Besides producing press releases, C & D prints various other publications to sell the college to the outside world. Perhaps the most important of these publications is the Alumni Review, printed several times a year, and designed to keep alumni/ae up to date about their classmates, other notable graduates, and Hamilton College itself.

The development of the Alumni Review over the years is quite an outstanding phenomenon. Fifteen years ago, the relatively short magazine would contain nothing more than class notes, and a few articles about the college. It served a very simple

Larry Person '83 is a reporter for the Spectator.

function of keeping the Hamilton graduate in touch with his alma mater. Today, the Alumni Review is a slick piece of public relations, one which any PR office could be proud of. The issues are larger, the covers are often more than one color, the paper is high quality and expensive, and the articles are much more interesting and professional. The editor, a member of the C & D staff, usually has a background in journalism. (Last year's editor was a Columbia School of Jounalism graduate, and this year's editor, John Cashen '76, held an editorial position at the Saturday Evening Post.)

The rest of the staff at C & D spends their time doing what they do best: raising money for the college. From this group of four or five people, a network of alumni is organized to approach their fellow alumni to support the college. According to Anderson, over 500 people make up this network.

C & D does a thorough job when it comes to contact with the alumni. An alumnus, for example, will receive regular news letters from the office. Now and then, he might receive a phone call from a classmate as a result of a phone-a-thon. The alumnus, and now the alumna, is asked to make an annual contribution to the Alumni Fund. He is asked to particpate in special fundraising programs, like "Priorities for Hamilton," a capital campaign. He is reminded to include Hamilton in his will. He is offered programs of investment that provide him with regular income and tax benefits, and which would later become a part of the college's endowment after his death. The parent of a student, past or present, is asked to support the Parent's Fund and widows of the alumni can support the Widow's Fund.

According to Provost of the College Sidney Wertimer, C & D has "done a fantastic job and been fantastically successful" in its fundraising efforts. Anderson is proud to tell of the "Priorities for Hamilton" campaign which raised $15.5 million since 1976. That money has financed renovations in the Chemistry Building and the Gymnasium, the construction of the Field House, and has retired the outstanding debt of the Burke Library. In addition, the campaign will add $6 million to the endowment.

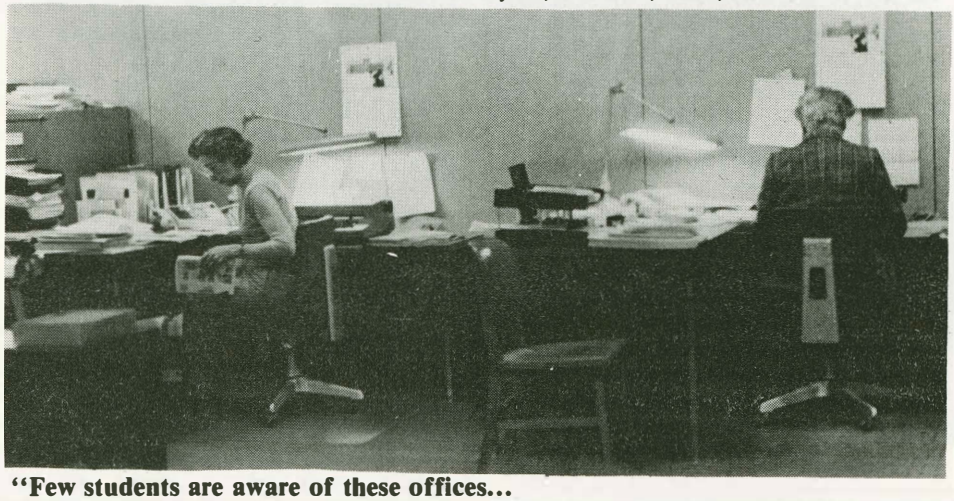
While the goal of the campaign was to raise $16 million, and over $15 million has been raised, about $3 million—some of which makes up part of the $4 million needed to complete payment of the Field House—is not available to the college as yet. The money is unavailable because it was pledged in wills and life trusts, and isn't counted as the college's money until the donor dies.

When asked about Anderson's influence in the office, one staff member summed it up, "Joe's thumbprint is on everything we do."

John Crabb, assistant director of Development/Planned Giving, supervises the newest of C & D's programs like "Where there's a will, there's a way" (encouraging alumni to remember the college in their wills) and the Life Income Fund (which invests money for alumni and pays them dividends, which pass to the school after the alumni dies). "Planned giving," says Anderson, "is the future of capital giving." Dartmouth for example, receives approximately $4 million a year from bequests as a result of a highly organized and developed program.

Actual funds, however, which bring in money each year to support the day-to-day operating costs of the college, have played a highly significant role in the past years. In fact, it was a combination of the various funds (parents, alumni, etc.) which helped Hamilton out of the possibility of carrying deficit budgets for the past two years.

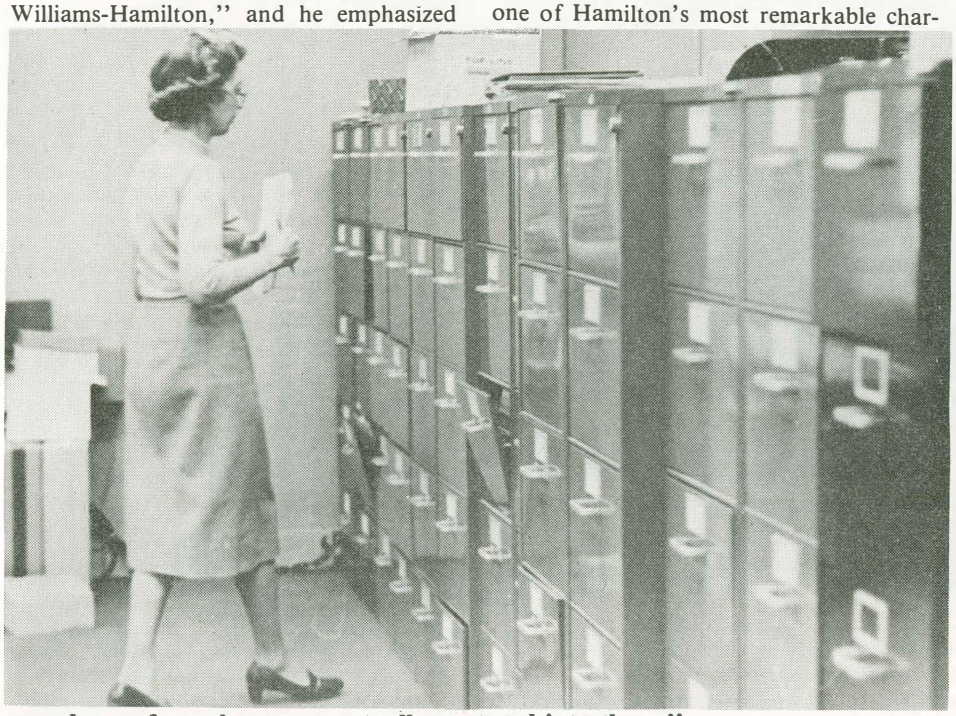
The Annual Fund, a combination of the Alumni and Parents Fund, is a good example of this. Annual Funds brought $528,000 to the college in 1978-79 (about 3% of the college's total revenues for that period). The year before, the Annual Fund brought in $370,000. Since November 1, 1979, the start of the current fundraising year, however, $300,000 has been raised.



"Few students are aware of these offices...

Anticipation of continued success has led Anderson, President J. Martin Carovano, and organizers of the Annual Fund, to set a "goal for annual giving, as we begin the 80's, as a movement toward an overall total of one million dollars per year," according to a recent C & D publication, "Toward $1,000,000 in the Eighties."

Another role C & D plays in the public relations process of the college is creating an image of Hamilton. Provost Wertimer has expressed his hope that in the long run, we will "see people thinking of the best schools in the country as Amherst-Williams-Hamilton," and he emphasized the importance of C & D in accomplishing this goal.



...and even fewer have ever actually ventured into them."

A measure of their success already is inquiries from prospective applicants to the college. The office of admission has already received over 11,000 inquiries from prospective students in the class of 1984. Two years ago, only 8,500 inquires were received for the class of 1982. Christopher Covert, outgoing dean of admission, admits that C & D "certainly has had a hand n this success.";

When a student inquires about Hamilton College, he or she is sent a pamphlet entitled "Today's Hamilton." The pamphlet, or viewbook, as some call it, gives a short history of the college, and tries to convey an impression of the college through pictures and text.

The mother of one high school senior said that "Today's Hamilton" gave her a "very warm impression of the college. This is the kind of school that I would want my son to go to." Indeed, it isn't hard to understand how one can get that impression. The viewbook like any PR document, makes the college look like the *ideal* college. Pictures of smiling students, studious students, sportive students, and beautiful students, are mingled with pictures of each of the college's best facilities, Sol Linowitz, a trustee and alumnus of the college, the co-star in the Broadway play *Annie*, who is a Kirkland alumna, and Alex Haley, former lecturer at Hamilton, as well as a text. The text, while informative, throws in a couple of the college's "canned mottos:" "It is not surprising, that most Hamilton students actually enjoy going to class . . ."; "Hamilton believes that academic standards should never be sacrificed to the desire for success in sports . . ."; and "The familiarity between students and teachers is one of Hamilton's most remarkable characteristics . . .".

The viewbook is, in effect, what Mark Curran refers to as "accentuation of the positive about Hamilton College." Yet, to what extent C & D is, to use that distasteful phrase, "selling Hamilton College" in these viewbooks, is debatable, especially between those who work in C & D and those outside the office. John Cashen denies that C & D plays this role. "We're not a marketing agency—we solicit support," he said. But students and alumni have been known to be wary of what are called the slick publications put out by C & D. Whether the office is simply looking for support or is selling the college is a point of controversy; nevertheless, there is no doubt that C & D is responsible for some of the finest PR material this side of the Mohawk Valley.

It would be impossible to talk about C & D without discussing Joe Anderson. Joe Anderson, to many people, *is* the office of Communications and Development. One alumnus, for example, responded to a question about C & D (that didn't mention Anderson), "Yeah, Joe is a nice guy." It is virtually impossible to discuss any official school business with anyone on the C & D staff without getting the stock response, "You'll have to speak to Joe." When asked about Anderson's influence in the office, one staff member summed it up, "Joe's thumbprint is on everything we do."

Anderson is an alumnus (class of '44) who returned to Hamilton in his present capacity in 1974. Before that, he had served as an alumni trustee since 1970. His return to College Hill, he said, was because "I think it's a sensational place and I'm committed to telling everyone how great it is here." One of his staff members concurred, saying that Anderson "works with enthusiasm and fire."

A man with enormous dedication to the college, Anderson has gained tremendous success in his role as Vice-President. Credited to his office, and in turn to him, is over $20 million in gifts and donations over the past four years. With success in mind, he is confident of future fundraising plans for the college. Asked whether he thought that Hamilton would be able to raise $100 million by the year 2000, he answered, without hesitation, "Of course."

What place does a man, who can raise over $20 million in a mere 4 years, have in a college? Anderson, though he is rarely seen or heard of by most students, enjoys daily contact with the top administrators in the college. He is a member of the Cabinet, (Dean of the College, Dean of Student Affairs, Dean of Admission, Provost, and President), which meets every week. He works closely with the Trustees of the College, and chairs a Trustee Committee.

But what role, besides fundraising and public relations, does Anderson actually play in the functioning of the college? Besides being in contact with all top administrators, Anderson is able to give a hand to the Admissions Office. Dean of Admission Covert acknowledged that "admission and alumni functions are very closely related," since alumni direct prospective students to the college. He said that he hears from Anderson constantly about prospective applicants. However, he added that he "would quit in a minute" if Anderson started to have undue influence in the admission of students.

That Anderson has "undue influence" in other areas of the college, like the curriculum, hiring, or student affairs, is hard to believe. Anderson is simply a professional Hamilton alumnus, whose dedication and loyalty to the college parellel any other alumnus.

C & D will remain forever in the background of the college. As the decade wears on, and costs rise, the well-tuned and professional Communications and Development Office, with Joe Anderson at the helm, will probably continue to bring in astonishing amounts of money from gifts, donations, and bequests. Driven by a staff consisting predominantly of loyal Hamilton alumni, C & D will be responding to what has become a fact of life for most colleges today: that success in the eighties relies on how well you can sell. □□

Not Just Another Decade For Hamilton College

by Philip Ruppel

Who would have known, back in January 1970, that gas would one day cost the driver over $1.00; that the President of the country would be forced to resign from office after evidence revealed illegalities and criminalities in his administration; that America would become subservient to the Middle Eastern oil-producing countries; and that gold would sell for over $700 an ounce?

The seventies were indeed a decade of surprises, not only for this country, but also for Hamilton and Kirkland Colleges. Who would have envisioned a multi-million dollar Field House next to Sage Rink ten years ago? Who would have believed that the tuition would one day be $7000, that the Provost would eventually become President, or that Kirkland College, Hamilton's baby, would one day be forced to become a part of Hamilton?

The future before us holds many surprises, to be sure, yet today we feel an anxiousnous and urgency in preparing ourselves for what may come much more than ten ago. As we enter the eighties, the dangers of world instability, of inflation, and of life, in general, are so much more apparent to us now than any time before. With this in mind, every person, from the President of the United States to the President of Hamilton College, is now attempting to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses, in order to prepare, in some way and no matter how small, for the rocky road ahead. While no one can tell us for sure what the future will bring, everyone, however, has an idea of what to expect.

The fundamental concern of most administrators at the college today is whether Hamilton will be able to survive the extremely hard economic period ahead of us. The question whether the college can avoid the disaster Kirkland found herself in in 1977 has certainly crossed most Hamilton administrators' minds. Indeed, the fear that the endowment will shrink as stocks go down, that the tuition will no longer provide an adaquate revenue, that one day the budget will stop balancing, is real and by no means unfounded. These are all distant possibilities; they are not grounds for panic, but grounds for contemplation and preparation.

Provost of the College Sidney Wertimer, the man closest to the budget of the college, whose responsibility it is to see that the college takes in as much money as it spends, concurs that "inflation is probably the most serious problem in the future." He emphasizes that the college has little control over many institutional costs, and is therefore at the mercy of rising prices. For example, the electricity bill this year for the college was budgeted at $900,000. Next year, the college can expect something near to $1.2 million going to pay for electricity, a 50 percent increase. At the same time, the college will have to respond to various other increases, like faculty salaries. As a result, Hamilton can expect to announce annually 9 to 12 percent hikes in tuition. If this remains constant, and there is no indication that it won't, Hamilton parents will be receiving $10,000 plus bills by the mid 1980's. While the top-level and larger institutions like Harvard and Yale presently cost over $9,000, this level of tuition for Hamilton and similar institutions is truly unusual and may cause a proportionately higher number of students to reconsider this college and going to college in general. Indeed, there is a danger which the trustees are obviously aware of, that Hamilton may one day price itself out of the market.

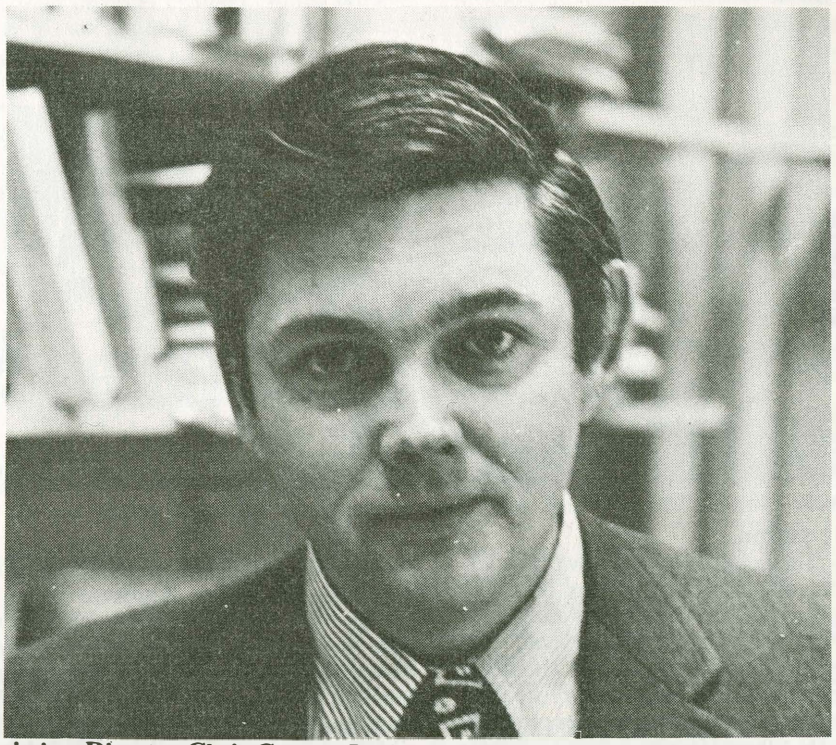
One of the major determining factors in all of this is the college's ability to raise sufficient funds from alumni/ae, friends and foundations to keep the tuition and the pressure on the endowment down. If, at one point in the future, the college's resources for money dry up, Hamilton

Philip Ruppel '80, Editor-in-Chief, ends a four-year hitch on Spectator with this article.

College could be placed in very serious trouble. Joe Anderson, Vice-President/ Communications and Development, whose job it is to oversee these efforts, does not share this picture of doom and gloom. In fact, he feels a sense of optimism for the future of the college.

Anderson explained in a recent interview that the college is now in a much stronger position to raise money. Having just finished a lengthy Capital Campaign, in which close to $16 million will have been raised by May, Anderson feels that the college has identified many more potential donors and connections for the future. This, coupled with the fact that Hamilton men, who are traditionally very successful in the business and professional world, will be making, due to inflation, higher salaries, and that recent classes of the last decade have been dramatically larger than previous classes, and therefore have a greater potential for giving, are all causes for Anderson's optimistic outlook.

Nevertheless, the challenge of the future for the college is awesome. According to the Vice-President, plans are already beginning to be drafted to raise the endowment of the college by $100 million dollars. Together with this, changes, renovations and construction on campus, which will be necessary to keep the college at a constant level of quality and competitiveness, will be a part of the agenda for the college in the next decade. How successful Hamilton can be in this area will, to a great extent, be measured by the Communications and Development office's ability to attract donors to the college.



Admission Director Chris Covert: In the next decade "the quality (of the students) has got to decline."

One thing is clear, though. The role of the Development office, has never been so urgent and vital to the college as it is today. As college expenses rise, and if the tuition is no longer able to provide for 70 per cent of the budget, the importance of the Communications and Development's office to the existence of the college will increase dramatically. And programs like "Where there's a will, there's a way," in which the college is attempting to persuade more people to write Hamilton into their wills, and which today might seem morbid and unnecessarily depressing to some students, may become the diference between a balanced and a deficit budget.

Aside from the purely financial question, Hamilton administrators will be plagued by further worries in the next decade. The most significant trouble which can be anticipated is that of a nationwide decline in application pools due to a general decline in the population. Thus, Hamilton can expect to be faced with difficulty of attracting, not only quality student, but enough student.

Unlike the financial picture for the future, which we can only give a guess at, the facts concerning declining admissions are staring us right in the face. According to a recent article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (January 7, 1980; "The 1980's: Higher Education's 'Not-Me' Decade"), college enrollment, which will peak in the next two years, will decline steadily from approximately 11.8 million students, nationwide, to roughly 11 million students by the end of the decade. The repercussions of this could very well be devastating to some, if not all, institutions. For those

Ten Years Ago. . .

Ten years ago this month, the editors of the Spectator published a special issue of the paper to announce the initiation of a $71 million long range development for the College. This program, which involved every aspect of the Hamilton and Kirkland Colleges' academic, athletic and social life, was to be finished by the end of the decade.

In 1970, when financial turmoil and world stability were hardly a part of one's everyday vocabulary, it was possible to take this program seriously. Ten years later, we can look back at what, for the most part, was, and will forever be, a dream:

- What is perhaps most interesting about the $71 million program of requirements is the costs estimated for each project. For example, in 1970, the construction of the Field House was estimated to cost $1.5 million. When completed last year, the actual cost for the Field House was $5 million.
- Both Hamilton and Kirkland listed, as one of the requirements, playing fields. Kirkland projected that six tennis courts and an all-purpose field for soccer, hockey and lacrosse would cost $283,500. No mention was made of location, however. Hamilton only listed a need for more playing fields, at half the cost: $125,000.
- A joint project, totalling $2.75 million would bring the chemistry facilities into the science building with the construction of a new wing to the science building. The chemistry building would become an all-purpose classroom building.
- For a mere $800,000, James Library was to be converted to house all administrative offices for Hamilton. Buttrick would become faculty offices.
- The final element of Kirkland's academic complex was to be a $2.5 million Auditorium/Theater. The 1200 seat theater was to be the only facility of its kind in the region. The building was to be constructed between the List Art Center and McEwen Hall.
- Hamilton's most ambitious plan and most costly was to raise the endowment by $22 million. Through growth in value, the endowment would have risen from approximately 26 million to 70 million dollars by 1980. Today the endowment is 42 million dollars, and plans are being initiated presently to raise $100 million by the year 2000.
- And of course, there was $50,000 allocated for "Planning for College X", the third college in the vision of cluster colleges.

We can still dream on.

The Field House, finished last year, has drained the college's purse for an indefinite period.

colleges, for example, which have accomodated themselves to large student bodies in the past few years, empty beds would spell disaster for their budget and survival.

What these figures mean for Hamilton are better shown in a long range prospectus of high school graduating classes. In New York State, where Hamilton draws a majority of its applicants and students, the size of the high school graduating class will see a 42 per cent decline between 1979 and 1995. Therefore, the peak this year of 210,000 students graduating from high schools in New York will decline by 5 to 7 percent a year until it reaches a low of 118,000 by the mid '90's. In fact, the whole northeast will see declines in their graduating classes from 11% in New Hampshire to 45% in Rhode Island, 42% in Massachusetts, 41% in Connecticut, and 37% in Pennsylvania. The ramifications of this decline seem inevitably dismal, though some administrators here are taking a more positive outlook than others.

Director of Admission Chris Covert believes that the fewer applicants to the college which will result in the next decade will cause Hamilton's selectivity to decline and, subsequently, "the quality (of the students) has got to decline." On a larger scale, he said, with many fewer students to go around, the bottom must drop out and the inferior colleges will fall by the wayside. Covert is convinced, though, that Hamilton is, and must continue to be, one of the best in the nation, and will survive the crisis.

Provost Wertimer, however, believes that the declining applicant pool will not affect the college adversely. "If we market well, sell what we have to offer, we will have nothing to worry about," he said.

"This is high quality education—that's what people want," he added.

Wertimer predicted that the bigger institutions, which are susceptible to mass numbers, will go through hard times in dealing with the declining applicant pool. For Hamilton though, the picture looks quite different.

If recent board scores and applications are any indication of what is to come, said Wertimer, the college is in pretty good shape for the future. Applications to the college have increased dramatically in the past few years; College Board Scores, though not as high as the scores of the sixties (1969 saw an average verbal of 626 and math of 658; 1978 showed verbal of 578 and math at 611), compare admirably to Board scores 25 years ago (Verbal 529; Math 551); and requests for early decision to the college are on a steady incline.

Nevertheless, the college's ability to attract students is still a relevant issue. President of the College J. Martin Carovano has emphasized many times that the increasing competitiveness, a result of the decline in the applicant pool, will necessitate the college to be as good as it can be in what it does. We can expect, therefore, that the 1980's will see the college taking a much more active and dramatic role in selling itself to high school seniors. Only by keeping the quality of the institution at a constant high, by improving the faculty and the education all the time, Carovano believes, can Hamilton expect to straddle the problem of fewer applicants and increasing competitiveness between institutions.

Covert agrees with this strategy. Yet he also believes that the college must keep abreast of the changes "in the public appetite."

"We have to clearly understand what we are as a school, what our mission is and we have to cleary articulate this to the outside world . . . Our biggest job is to keep thinking in terms of a quality institution."

Indeed, if there is anything, it is the college's reputation as a quality liberal arts institution that most administrators are betting on to keep the college afloat in the next decade. This sentiment is highlighted by the Provost's view that "the next decade will be a golden age for small liberal arts colleges of high quality."

Golden age or not, no one at Hamilton

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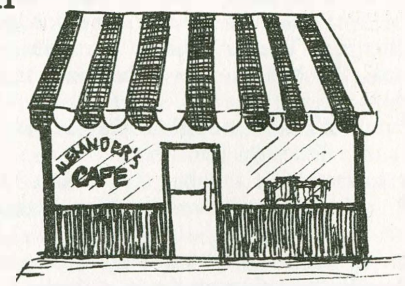

feels that the college can sit back and watch the decade go by, and come out smelling like roses as a result. That change will occur in the next few years is inevitable. It is not know, however, whether change will take the form of Dean of the College C. Duncan Rice's plan to strengthen individual aspects of the College (like the computer center or the arts program) to a level *par excellence*, or Covert's and Carovano's view that the faculty, facilities and curriculum must simply be constantly improved.

If the college wishes to remain competitive, then physical changes, which require more of an expenditure than curricular changes, for example, will also have to be included in the agenda for the eighties. The President has identified areas of the college which stand high in a priority list, but plans for construction are not in any sort of preliminary stage as yet. These areas include a new swimming pool, renovation of the James Library, facilities for the mathematics and music departments, and proper exhibition space for the visual arts.

Clearly, however, no one is advised to hold their breath for any of these projects. Having recently completed the majority of the Capital Campaign, which involved three major renovation and construction projects (renovations of the gym and chemistry building, and construction of the Field House), the college is certainly reluctant to initiate any new major projects. This attitude has been emphasized in the past month by an initial attempt by the administration to build a $600,000 addition to the Bristol Campus Center to serve as a student social center, and the subsequest shelving of the idea till a later, and unspecified, date due to the high cost.

Hamilton, in the next decade, will have to devise how to have one's cake and eat it too, as the saying goes. If the College wishes to address itself to the competitiveness in the sphere of admission, then an alternative to fiscal restraint will have to be discovered. There is no way that Hamilton will be able to compete against the larger schools with better facilities and state schools with lower tuition, or the small, quality, liberal arts colleges on the same level as Hamilton, without physical improvements. The predominant thought, however, of Hamilton College administrators today is, not incorrectly, very conservative fiscal restraint. Development, which will involve expenditures of money, is incompatible with this attitude. Therefore, the next decade may likely see most administrators and students waiting around for a fairy godmother to foot the bill of any sort of construction project.

There is no doubt that Hamilton will survive the 1980's. But in what shape the college will come out in the end is debatable. Whether we will be bruised by the declining applicant pool, or strained by inflation, no one can be sure. A good guess is that the college will suffer a bit of both. That we are now entering an era where it will be too expensive for institutions like Hamilton to spend money is perhaps the college's greatest threat. And if this threat increases to an unacceptable level, then a fate similar to that suffered by Kirkland three years ago, should not be ruled out.

Hamilton can expect to announce annually 9 to 12 percent hikes in tuition...parents will be receiving $10,000 plus bills by the mid 1980's.

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Some students at the conference interpreted the Business Today credo of "communication rather than confrontation between the business and academic communities" as indicative of a complacent and pro-business student body...As people began to mingle at the first reception, differnces in opinion became apparent.

Doing Business in Atlanta

by Jeff Overholtzer

Hundreds of well-dressed students milled about the high-ceilinged elegant hotel lobby. One could detect a variety of moods; there were swaggering sophomores who comported themselves with confidence in their three-piece suits and Florsheim shoes and jittery juniors that looked less sure of themselves. These were students that had flown in from all parts of the country to attend a "Business Conference" in Atlanta, Georgia.

I was one of five "delegates" from Hamilton chosen to attend, and we were to meet with business executives to discuss the broad topic of "Business Issues of the 80's"; but while we waited in long lines to register at the Atlanta Sheraton there was little discussion of business or economics. We were all exulting our good fortune at being asked on an all-expense paid jaunt to the sunny South and casually sizing-up each other amid discussion of school and various not-so-serious topics.

The Foundation for Student Communication, created in 1968 by several Princeton University freshmen, was the sponsor of the conference. With its annual $300,000 budget, the foundation publishes a magazine, *Business Today* and organizes biennial national conferences and annual regional conferences. These projects are entirely organized by the undergraduates without the onus of student government supervision; the foundation's entire budget is drawn from Business sponsorship of the magazine and conferences. The foundation, in fact, is run like a business; there is a magazine and conference division, both staffed by paid officers, a board of trustees and an advisory board consisting of corporate executives. In May, when everyone else goes on vacation the officers continue to work, touring the nation to sell advertising for the magazine and sponsorship for the conferences. In return for their sponsorship of the national conferences to the tune of $2500, the companies are allowed to send three representatives. In attendance at this year's conference were 185 students from all over the country, about as many corporate executives and faculty members representing many of the students' colleges and universities. The Hamilton contingent included Bill Wolf '82, Patty Stronach '80, Philip Ruppel '80, Ken Parlin '81 and myself.

Those of us who expected a frolic in the sun were disappointed. The Princeton organizers were all business, and that's no figure of speech. The conference was slickly organized—we were given a large manila envelope filled with information, including blurbs on the featured speakers and a short history of the foundation. It was clear that in two and a half days we would be subjected to a very concentrated program of speeches and discussions. Many different viewpoints were represented: corporate executives from petroleum to paper, and students from tech schools, state schools and private schools. Despite what appeared to be a varied representation, some students at the conference interpreted the Business Today credo of "communication rather than confrontation between the business and academic communities" as indicative of a complacent and pro-business student body. In matters of dress and decorum, there was certainly little to distinguish the students from the businessmen at the conference, but as people began to mingle at the first reception, differences in opinion became apparent. One student, for example, had written in large block letters on his name tag, "I believe in confrontation politics."

I began to discuss the corporate image with a public relations woman whose placid exterior belied a fierce self-righteousness. As we continued our discussion (argument) into the dining room I found myself listening to a near-harangue which went something like this: corporations are made up of people and thus had human foibles and vulnerabilities—the public must consider corporate responsibility in this light and be appropriately forgiving and tolerant. I suggested that human beings, when respon-

Jeff Overholtzer '81 was features editor of the Spectator two years ago.

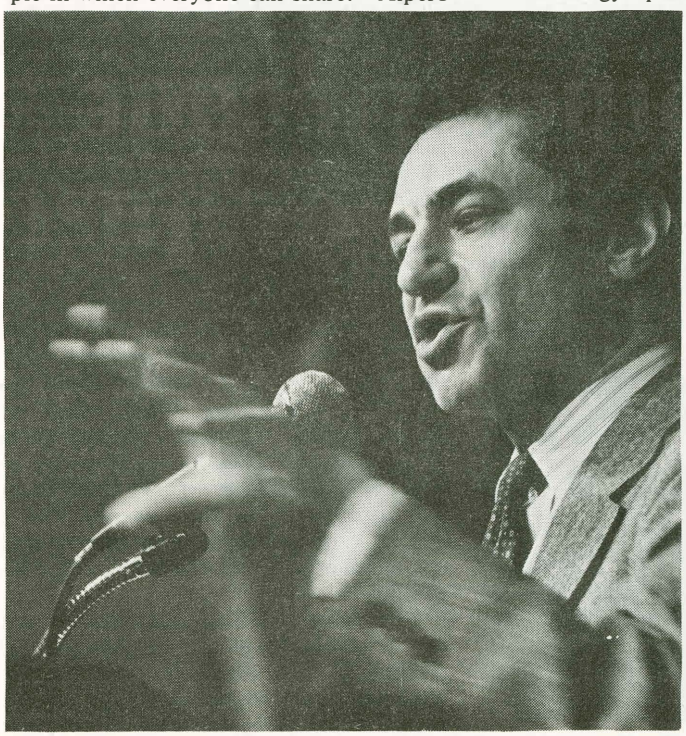
sible to a higher, unyielding authority, namely the twin requisities of corporate policy and profit, were capable of rather inhuman acts. The P.R. woman conceded nothing. The leaden mashed potatoes I had just eaten and the woman's obstinacy contributed to my disquiet; I hoped that all the executives would not prove to be so narrowminded.

Many of the speakers did not turn out to any more broad-minded than the woman I had met at that first reception. It did not matter, though, because they were presented in such a manner that a good dialogue was set up between opposing viewpoints. The Princeton people wanted to give us a good show, and they were successful. On the day that we arrived in Atlanta, we heard two speakers, Irving Kristol, the editor of *The Public Interest,* and Gar Alperovitz, a former "whiz-kid" advisor in the State Department and current co-Director of the Exploratory Project on Economic Alternatives. It was a classic conservative-liberal confrontation. Kristol's emphasis was the international sphere; he spoke of the United State's increasing need to go abroad to get essential resources and created the grim scenario of the USSR and the US fighting a huge war to gain control of the Middle East oil fields. Kristol contended that in order to avoid such a conflict, the US must become a more cosmopolitan nation, expanding our foreign investments and improving relations abroad so that we are not faced with a sudden shortage of raw materials that would call for drastic action.

Economic growth, he said, is a necessity; in a Democracy, "We must have a growing pie in which everyone can share." Alperovitz agreed with the idea of economic growth, but said this could be achieved only through government intervention, namely "full scale national economic planning." Although Alperovitz does not accept the label "socialist," he is not far off: he claimed that government must provide for all people's needs, otherwise, there would be "social turmoil." Kristol, who authored the book "Two Cheers for Capitalism," does not agree. The two men provided a vivid contrast on stage: Kristol, witty and sardonic, quietly intoning the grim economic prospects of the coming years; Alperovitz, humorless and practically shouting his moral imperatives into the microphone.

The next day we heard twelve (!) speeches, and there were more clashes. Speaking on the "Energy Crisis and the American Economy," David Brower of Friends of the Earth and John O'Leary, former Deputy Secretary of the Department of Energy were sharply at odds with each other. Brower flatly rejected the idea that economic growth is necessary. He said that if the history of the world up until 1979 was compresed into 24 hours, the idea that "exponential growth is necessary for our well-being . . . would have begun one five-hundredth of a second ago!" Brower felt that conservation, and a cut-back in our consumption should be the practices of the modern age. But if Brower seemed to take a hard-line position on business exploitation and growth, John O'Leary's position was equally extreme. O'Leary maintained that conservation is useless in solving the energy crisis and that government must simply find more resources for us to consume. Government intervention is necessary for an effective energy policy, he said, and he advocated a windfall profits tax on big oil companies. A Georgia power executive, who was on the same speaking panel as Brower and O'Leary, stepped forward to add a note of pragmatism to the proceedings: he said "I'm in position of not hoping, but providing." He spoke of his company's conservation efforts and exploration of alternate energy sources, including solar. He struck a note that was echoed by other businessmen: when left to their own means, businesses can solve energy and other problems in the most equitable manner. Bruce McCall, a vice-president of Continental Oil co., in rebuttal to O'Leary's proposal of a windfall tax, said that oil companies had certainly made some mistakes, "but they sure are more successful than government" in meeting the energy needs of the nation.

The idea that business has broad social responsibilities and cannot single-mindedly pursue the end of profit recurred throughout the conference. Businessmen said again and again that it was in their vested interest to help solve the energy problem, to institute fair labor practices, to deal fairly with less developed countries, because without energy, labor and natural resources from abroad companies could not exist. In effect, they argued for the broadest possible interpretation of Adam Smith's "invisible hand"—if businesses are allowed to operate according to the laws of the marketplace, they will provide the maximum benefit for everyone. As a final resort, some executives invoked the "sum of the parts" argument: after all, businesses are made up of people who care about clean air, human decency and the continuing well-being of America, so why should the public worry?



Gar Alperovitz: He does not accept the label "socialist."

Irving Kristol: Witty and sardonic, quietly intoning the grim economic prospects for the coming years.

In some of the discussion groups, we got a rare chance to see businessmen justify this argument to the students and themselves. One machine-tool company executive described how his company had been rewarded for their equitable, humane labor practices with a loyal, reliable labor force. Another executive, whose company had less progressive labor practices, complained of constant wildcat strikes and declining worker projectivity. Thus, paradoxically, the business which looks after its own long-term interests the best is the most acceptable business in the eyes of labor and the community; profit is not an incentive for exploitation, but for the most equitable practices possible, because without them, a company cannot survive.

That simple? As much as I wanted to believe it, something kept me from aquiescing. Most of the businessmen, in their speeches, in the discussion groups, in casual conversation over a meal, gave the impression that they had most of the answers and they were going to enlighten us, the students. By God, they had paid $2500 to bring students from all over the country down to Atlanta and they were going to give us the business perspective of things. I found many of the business arguments convincing enough, but the best arguments are evolved out of a dialogue, a give and take process with an opposing viewpoint, and it seemed to me that while the businessmen knew what they wanted to say and spoke cogently and effectively, they were not listening.

There were some exceptions. Walter Price, Vice-President and Director of International Social Action of the General Motors corporation gave one of the most balanced presentations of the conference. He began with the premise that "businesses are the creators of wealth, so they should have some say in distributing it." So far, he was simply restating the business laissez-faire argument. But he went on to say that multi-national corporations had given themselves a bad reputation in the world and they needed to give more attention to community development and the social needs of countries they operated in. Price said that multi-national corporations must give special regard to these principles in conducting business in other countries: 1) people's needs, 2) self-help, not paternalism, 3) ongoing commitment—not the kind of short-term commitment that results in exploitation, 4) shared participation—cooperation with foreign governments, 5) profit—the bottom line for any business. I was impressed not only by Price's even-handed guidelines, but by his character. This might seem a subjective measure of business policy, and inappropriate for the subject usually discussed with great gravity of bearing and pretense of rationality. But after all, if we're to accept the argument that businesses are made up of just plain people, why shouldn't we use our impressions of those people in forming a judgement about a business?

Michael Blumenthal: Businessmen must be "Industrial Statesmen."

I found myself going against my usual opinion to stir some of the business men out of their complacence.

About midway through the second day, some of us had heard about as many speeches as we could endure, and we took some time out for a little innocent frolic. During one of the receptions, I slipped out of the hotel with some students from Georgetown University and we made our way over to Peachtree Plaza, where we sipped peach daiquiris (appropriately enough) in a revolving lounge atop a cylindrical steel and glass tower. We joked about our urbane appearance—we felt like a bunch of executives relaxing after a hard day at the office. Just a little innocent role-playing.

I had heard later that night, that the rest of the Hamilton contingent had spent the afternoon in a downtown Atlanta bar enjoying 5 cent hotdogs and 20 cent beers.

At the conference, however, some people took their role-playing seriously. Since some businessmen chose to be dissemina-

tors of business' conventional wisdom instead of open-minded participants in a two-way dialogue, I found myself going against my usual opinions just to stir some of the businessmen out of their complacence.

One of the speakers at the conference makes his living out of being a devil's advocate—David Cohen, President of "Common Cause." In a conflict between a consumer group and business, or the government and business, Cohen rallies support for whichever side has the most valid case. His job is to redress the imbalance of power between contending interests. He has no fixed position—for instance, he favors both the implementation of proper health and safety regulations and regulatory reform which would reduce the burden of regulations that businesses have to comply with. This man, of necessity, must weigh and consider objectively opposing arguments—an ability or willingness which I found sadly lacking in many businessmen at the conference.

The conference ended with a flourish, as Michael Blumenthal, former Secretary of the Treasury whisked in in his limosine and gave the closing remarks. He gave an adept summary of the problems in the economy and gave his own opinion about what we should do about them. He struck many of the themes that were discussed by the previous speakers. He spoke of the need of businessmen to be "Industrial statesmen;" this term was reminiscent of Kristol's call for increasing international involvement and price's statement that business must be more socially conscious. Blumenthal also stressed the need to pare down the bureaucracy and put able, competent people into office that are not afraid to take political risks and deal with hard economic realities—this theme was touched upon by nearly all the businessmen.

I agreed with much of what Blumenthal said, and yet I did not walk away from the conference with a sense of having all the answers. Those who thought they had the answers were abundant enough among both students and businessmen but their dogmatism had only revealed their own ignorance. I could not deny, though, that I had learned a great deal; an incredible range of opinions and perspectives were represented at the conference and Princeton's goal of "communication rather than confrontation" between these points of view had been possible for those who allowed it. Besides, I reflected after the conference as I walked around the Georgia Tech campus in sunny 75 degree weather, it was nice to get away from the Hamilton winter. □□

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It would be wonderfully easy if there were no people in Alaska. Then we could make the whole place a park and pat ourselves on the back for being such great conservationists.

An Endangered Frontier

by Paddy McGuire

"I have met the enemy and he is us." While I was working for the Department of Interior in Washington D.C. last fall, I often felt that I was the enemy. Actually, I had infiltrated the enemy camp, but rather than sabotaging their operation, they had enlisted me, and I was joining their fight.

The lines of division are very clear and there could be no doubt that I had crossed over to the other side. When I returned home and told my family and friends of my experience in Washington, they thought I was a traitor to the cause. The cause is Alaska, and the fight is over the protection of vast areas of unspoiled wilderness. The battleground is not Alaska, but is in Washington, presently in the United States Senate.

My desire to work for the Department of the Interior stemmed from a real interest in the Federal agency that has so much to do with the lives of each and every Alaskan. It is the Department of the Interior that directly controls more than 80 percent of the land in Alaska. Interior has jurisdiction over the land where Alaskans hike, fish, mine, and cut trees. Alaskans have learned to accept the fact that they will never control the land the way the people of New York do, for example. Alaskans will never have title to more than half of the land in the state. Land policy will always be dictated from Washington.

Paddy McGuire '81, a resident of Juneau, is nuts about Alaska.

There have been, for the last few years proposals in Congress to create new Federal parks, forests, wild life refuges, and wilderness land in Alaska. On the surface this seems to be a wonderful idea. We can set aside for future generations vast areas of land, some of which has never been trod upon by any humans. But, most Americans will never feel the effects of this decision. It will do nothing to change the lives of the vast majority of Americans. But there is a lot of political hay to be made by members of Congress who can go home and report that they voted to double the size of the National Park System. The only ones, however, hurt by this are the Alaskans.

It would all be wonderfully easy if there were no people in Alaska. Then we could make the whole place a park and pat ourselves on the back for being such great conservationists. No such luck. There are people up there and they are mad. Really mad. In Alaska, Washington and Federal Government are dirty words. President Carter and Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus are burned in effigy on a regular basis. All of this is over what seems to be such a wholesome issue—parks, wilderness, trees and deer.

There are a lot of reasons why Alaskans are mad. When Alaska became a state in 1959, as part of the statehood act, the people of Alaska were to be given title to 102 million acres of federal land and given 25 years to select that acreage. The statehood act was, in many ways, a treaty. between the people of Alaska, who ratified it overwhelmingly, and the people of the United States, who approved it through Congressional action.

Alaskans were very proud to be full-fledged American citizens, able, for the first time, to vote for President and to send their representatives to Congress. The glow that came with the passage of the statehood act faded quickly, however. Of the 102 million acres promised to the people of Alaska, only 20 million have been actually turned over to the state. No land has been patented to the state since 1969, and only one section of land, which was turned over as the result of an out-of-court settlement between the Federal Government and the state, has been transferred since 1966. There is no indication that any land will be turned over in the forseeable future, though the deadline for state selection looms only four years away.

The state was to receive title to the 102 million acres because it was recognized that the small population could not support a state government. It would be necessary for the state to have this amount of land to produce the revenue necessary to provide its citizens with any services. Through the development of the lumber industry, the fishing industry, oil, gas, coal, gold, silver, and many other renewable and non-renewable resources, the state could support itself.

The Federal government has failed in its responsibility to turn over to Alaska enough land to support the state after the oil runs out in 30 years. In essence, the Federal government has broken its treaty with the people of Alaska by not transfering to the state all that was promised to it. And now, besides just retaining control of the land in Washington, there is a considerable movement to take much of the land that has been applied for by the state and make it into park land, thus unavailable to the state for selection. In doing so, the lands will go into more restrictive land classifications, which will make them unavailable for their traditional uses—such as hunting grounds—or even restrict access completely by prohibiting aircraft from landing on lakes, which is the only way to get around in much of rural Alaska.

Many families in Alaska depend on getting a moose every year to provide meat for the winter. Without a moose, there would be no meat on the table. What the Federal Government is trying to do is take much of that part of Alaska away from Alaskans. In order to protect the moose, (who are not endangered and are in fact flourishing) much of the prime moose hunting grounds will be closed to hunters. People who have depended on moose to feed their families will either have to do without it, leave the state, or receive welfare payments. Alaskans are, by and large, very proud people who will do everything that they can to support themselves rather than receive help, especially from the government.

Somehow, Alaskans have come to be perceived as crazed developmentalists whose only desire is to "rip it up and pave it over." Nothing could be further from the truth. Alaskans have a very special relationship with the land. Every person in Alaska could travel 20 miles from their home and be somewhere where there would be no signs that there are other people on earth, or ever have been. Most people are in Alaska because it is what it is, unspoiled and unhurried. They stayed in Alaska because they love it there. They do not want to see the state ruined by anyone. But Alaskans are realistic enough to recognize that they must use the land and the resources that it has to offer, and must use it wisely.

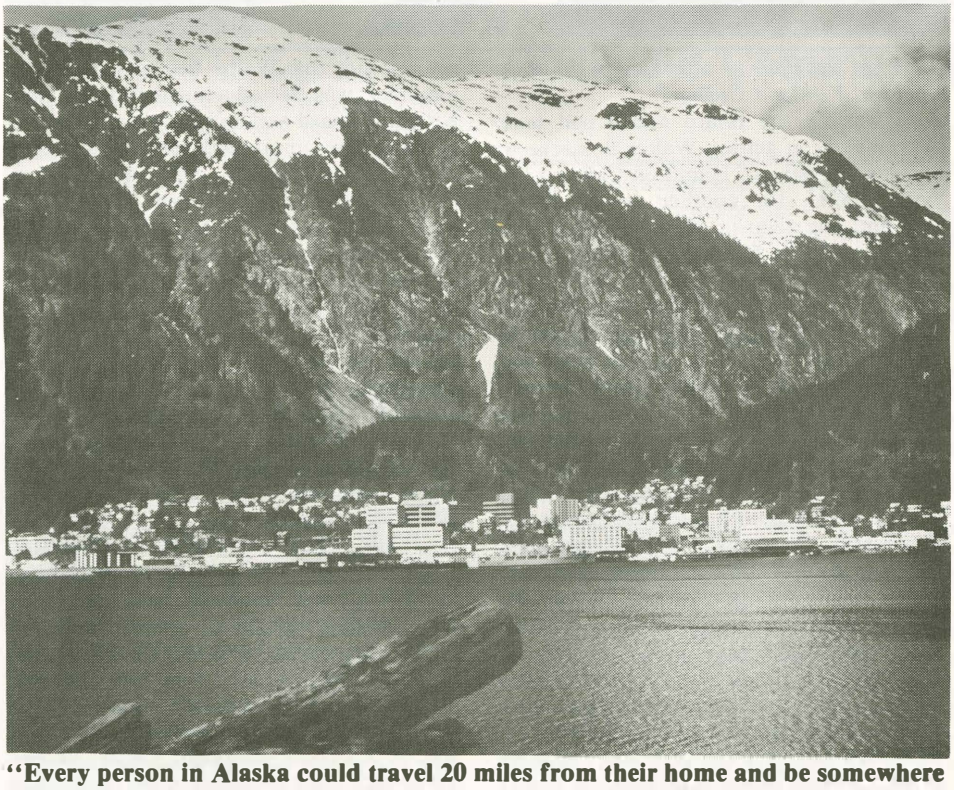
Alaskans love Alaska more than anyone—more than any member of the Sierra Club from California or Colorado, more than any member of Congress interested in a cheap and easy environmental vote, more than anyone in the Department of the Interior. Besides their love for the land comes an understanding that energy and mineral resources must be developed, but only when the benefits outweigh the environmental cost. The cost-benefit relationship of any project has come to be a widely accepted way of determining the fate of any project that the state has control of.

In 1976 the state of Alaska bought back from Standard Oil of California the leases of drilling rights in Kachemak Bay, which is rich in marine life. The legislature determined that the potential environmental cost of an oil spill in the bay was greater than the benefits to the state of a discovery of oil there. In other cases, the state has blocked the sale of leases by the Federal Government for exploration in the lower Cook Inlet.

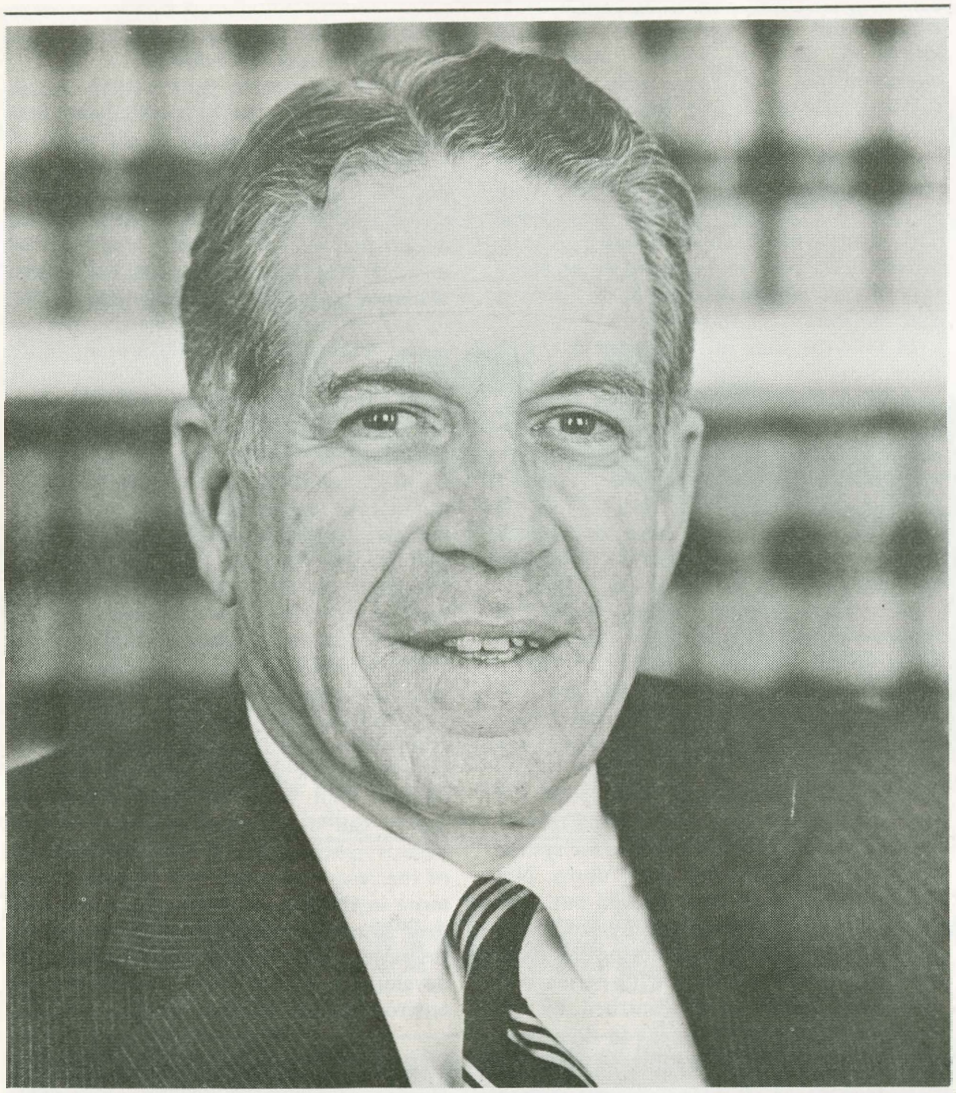
The Trans-Alaska Pipeline is a fine example of a major project being constructed and operated in an environmentally sound manner. Prior to the approval of construction of the pipeline, the preservationists cried that the pipeline would disturb the migration of the caribou, would forever destroy the fragile tundra, and if a leak did occur, thousands of barrels of crude oil would be spilled before the system could automatically shut itself down. Not one of these claims have proved out. The caribou have continued to migrate across the pipeline corridor, even during construction. Neither the tundra nor the permafrost have been significantly disturbed by the pipeline, and all of the spills to date have been minor because the system has been so good at shutting itself down.

It is very romantic, yet extremely unrealistic, to think of a world in which man does not exploit the resources of the earth. It would be a lovely world indeed if it were not necessary to cut down or dig up anything. I would love to live in Alaska for the rest of my life and not have anything dug up or cut down. But the fact remains that the country demands resources and Alaska stands ready to answer many of those needs. For the nation's sake, we cannot allow many of the resources that Alaska has to offer to be locked up in Federal parks and reserves.

The preservationists argue that when the resources are needed by the nation, an act of Congress can simply undo the protective status. The problem is that this violates the very principle of the National Park System. No National Park has ever been undone by the Congress, and I would hope that it never happens. I hope that the thermal energy potential that is available within Yellowstone Park is never developed and that area is protected for eternity. I hope that the National Park Land in Alaska is never developed, (nearly 50 percent of the National Park acreage is in the state of Alaska), but I do not believe that this nation can deprive the people of Alaska what is rightly theirs, or deprive the country of the resources which will be needed even more in the future. Alaskans do not want their state destroyed. They believe that the resources within Alaska should and must be developed in a sane, sensible and environmentally compatible way. □□



"Every person in Alaska could travel 20 miles from their home and be somewhere where there would be no signs that there are other people on earth, or ever have been."



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Interview by Philip R

Coleman
The Man, t

Q: What was your involvement in the early stages of Kirkland College?

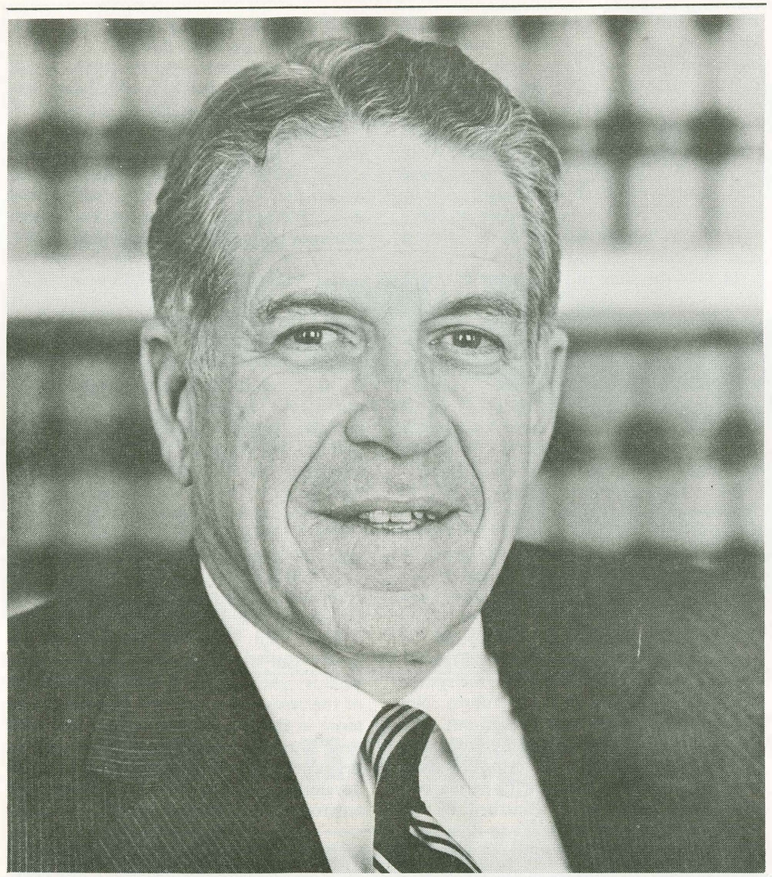
A: I was on the Board and I had been instrumental in getting Walter Beinecke to become a trustee of Hamilton College. We were looking for another non-Hamilton man and one night in 1961, I think it was, my wife said in Short Hills, New Jersey, "Well, he's right in front of your nose: Walter Beinecke." After Walter finished prep school, he went into business, first in London and then back in the U.S. and became a very successful businessman. Among his extracurricular activities, he was doing a great job in steering the expansion of our local hospital in Summit, N.J., and he became a hospital expert of sorts. I had Walter for lunch with a few trustees at the Irving Trust Company. Bob Kerr, our host, who was a top officer of Irving, was very much impressed by Walter. After the trustees saw him in action, they realized that Walter was a good candidate.

That was about the time President McEwen had come back from the Claremont cluster in California and decided that we should plan to build coordinate colleges in Clinton similar to Claremont. It didn't take a long time to conclude that the first cluster should probably be for ladies. It was my great joy that Walter Beinecke, who was a builder, was elected a member of the first Kirkland Board and had the vision to make an attractive campus with several buildings. He did a great job at getting things going and was the first chairman of Kirkland College. It did a lot for the College to have had Walter Beinecke and Sam Babbitt as chairman and president because without the combination of those two men, I think we would have had a more difficult job getting off the floor. It was a great start for the institution.

Q: Did you feel that the merger was a result of educational and philosophical conflicts between Hamilton and Kirkland or was the decision to merge based on purely financial grounds?

A: While the financial issue developed as costs grew and the size of the institution increased, there was the difficulty in getting major endowment gifts. Unfortunately, we had no big donor come out of the blue to solve our problem. The financial issue was certainly a major issue, but I didn't regard it as the total issue. There were those who did, and I think President Carovano was very much misunderstood when he reached the conclusion, which was rather precise, that there was no other answer but to put the two colleges together. Then, we trustees were accused of killing the child we had brought into existence. That's using a very rough term, but that's about what they were saying to us. We were the bad guys, and I was the recipient of 500 letters that spring. It was just before I retired as chairman. My retirement as chairman had nothing to do with the Kirkland situation. I had told Mac Bristol the previous fall that I was going to resign and wanted him to succeed me. I think it was the best thing I have ever done for Hamilton in seeing to it that able Mac Bristol, the first Bristol of the Bristol clan which goes back to 1812, became chairman of the Hamilton Board. When I retired as chairman on July 1st of that year, it looked as though we were getting the problem fairly well solved, though it wasn't actually accomplished until later in the fall.

When we were in the final stages of getting the two colleges together, I felt very strongly, and I'm sure other trustees did, that we should preserve the best of Kirkland as the phrase was stated. I am pleased because I think that we fulfilled our commitment along those lines. I was very much aware of the fact that Hamilton was stuffy in certain directions, as most old institutions are, even the very best ones like



He graduated salutorian in his class in 1934. His separation from College Hill, however, never detached him completely from his *alma mater*. He became involved in alumni affairs, was elected to the Board of Trustees, and later, became its chairman. In 1970, the new library was named after his father, class of '93, who had also been a Chairman of the Board. In 1977, he guided the Trustees and the college through the merger of Hamilton and Kirkland.

Today, having retired his position as Chairman two years ago, Trustee Coleman Burke talks candidly about Hamilton, Kirkland, the merger, and the future of liberal arts.

Interview by Philip Ruppel.

Coleman Burke: The Man, the Trustee

Q: What was your involvement in the early stages of Kirkland College?

A: I was on the Board and I had been instrumental in getting Walter Beinecke to become a trustee of Hamilton College. We were looking for another non-Hamilton man and one night in 1961, I think it was, my wife said in Short Hills, New Jersey, "Well, he's right in front of your nose: Walter Beinecke." After Walter finished prep school, he went into business, first in London and then back in the U.S. and became a very successful businessman. Among his extracurricular activities, he was doing a great job in steering the expansion of our local hospital in Summit, N.J., and he became a hospital expert of sorts. I had Walter for lunch with a few trustees at the Irving Trust Company. Bob Kerr, our host, who was a top officer of Irving, was very much impressed by Walter. After the trustees saw him in action, they realized that Walter was a good candidate.

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When we were in the final stages of getting the two colleges together, I felt very strongly, and I'm sure other trustees did, that we should preserve the best of Kirkland as the phrase was stated. I am pleased because I think that we fulfilled our commitment along those lines. I was very much aware of the fact that Hamilton was stuffy in certain directions, as most old institutions are, even the very best ones like Hamilton, and that the emphasis on some of the arts at Kirkland and some other areas of study that were important and attractive to the girls should be more emphasized when the two colleges were put together.

I did not feel that we were in any sense killing the child we had brought into being, but I have some residual disappointment that we were not able to keep Kirkland as a coordinate college. Nevertheless, I believe that the Hamilton Board has been faithful to the Kirkland community. Walter Beinecke, bless his heart, at a meeting in May 1977 when he was on the Board of both colleges, said that it was time to merge the two colleges. When the man who had done so much to establish Kirkland said that, it helped break the logjam of strong opposing views held by many members of the Boards of the two institutions.

Q: Why did the Hamilton Board of Trustees refuse to give a $600,000 loan to Kirkland in May 1977?

A: It appeared so clear to us that an additional loan like that on top of other loans already made to Kirkland since its founding would probably not do the job for Kirkland and would create a deficit situation for Hamilton. We did not think that we should exhaust some of our capital in order to undertake to pay that kind of a minimum deficit for Kirkland in the years immediately following. None of us got either satisfaction or pleasure out of giving that answer, but I think that it was a united feeling on the Hamilton Board, and I'm sure some of the Kirkland Board understood very well that a college with Hamilton's endowment, which isn't in the same financial position as three or four of our major competitors, shoudn't take funds from our endowment to pay the ongoing cost of running Kirkland. No one will ever know whether or not Kirkland could have gone out and raised a lot of money in a short space of time, but most of us had the feeling that it would not be an easy thing for a new college, particularly with Hamilton right across the street.

Q: In the spring of 1977 it came as a surprise to all students and most faculty that Kirkland was in serious financial trouble and that a merger was inevitable. How do you account for the criticism that the Hamilton Board of Trustees acted in a covert fashion without regard for student opinion or sentiment?

A: I can't recall definitely what I and other trustees thought about including students on this, but the decision to merge seemed so inevitable that to sit down and counsel with the students, some of whom might have gone around and stirred up the hornet's nest, was unwise and had to be decided by the Board of Trustees. Our Board is a very talented group, with wide experience in business, the professions, and education. We had some diversity of opinion but I think that at a time when students were protesting in the ways they were, particularly the Kirkland students, from Clinton to New York and points east, south and west, we just didn't want to spend more time in the agony of discussion with the undergraduates. As I think you know, I have always been supportive of having students on committees of the college. It has worked very well at Hamilton. I am not a person to close the doors on anybody, but there are certain events that just have to be decided by the seniors, and I mean seniors, not senior class, but by the senior responsible people in any organization. We felt that the cleanest thing would be to bite the bullet at that May meeting, so that we could work on it in the summer and get going as soon as we could. Of course, after we made the decision to merge, we had many meetings in June and July of that year and later with regard to how and when and all the rest of it, and getting acceptance on the side of Kirkland. I can certainly understand the disappointment of some students who thought they perhaps should have been in on the decision, but I didn't share that view at that point of time.

Q: Do you feel that enthusiasm which had been generated in the mid-sixties and early seventies for Kirkland on the part of the Hamilton Board had begun to lag in the mid-seventies?

A: Certainly not. The enthusiasm grew constantly and with the graduation of the first students and later classes, I regarded it as a matter of pride that Kirkland was a success. But anybody who did any thinking knew that we had a financial problem that was looming over the Hill if we weren't able to raise a large endowment or have some queen or king come along and bless Kirkland with a ten million dollar bill. I, myself, was supportive of it and proud of it, and the thing that makes me happiest is that when we finally did get the consent of Kirkland to go forward, we brought about a situation in a way that could never have been done if we simply had made Hamilton coeducational earlier. There are other people who agree with me that we have a "plus" because Kirkland had started independently. We just couldn't have brought the women to College Hill in the middle sixties. Other colleges found how tough it was to do it even as late as about 1970 when there was all the turmoil. But then that died down and other colleges got coeducation. Some of them have lost alumni support, whether it is Yale, Amherst, Princeton, or others, because they've gone coeducational. But by the way we did it, i.e., by agreement to merge and the confluence of the two institutions, after the earlier exacerbated situation of the Spring of 1977, Hamilton is stronger than ever in the judgment of almost all persons interested in College Hill. Moreover, I am determined, and I'm sure the other trustees feel the same way, to continue to keep the aspects of Kirkland that were desirable or superior.

I believe that the Hamilton Board has been faithful to the Kirkland Community

Q: What is your opinion of putting students on the Board of Trustees?

A: When there was the great push to get students on boards, we didn't have any real problem because we had already put students and faculty on our committees substantially earlier than a good many colleges and universities. It worked from the start very well and it continues to work well and I certainly wouldn't change it. Early along, around the seventies, Princeton had decided to put, I think, one senior on the Board of Trustees. A few colleges did this. I regarded it as tokenism, in a sense, and I didn't think it would work very well to put students on the Board because after they're out, they're either in graduate schools or they're working awfully hard to make a living somewhere and unable to come back

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ly from his *alma mater*. He
mni affairs, was elected to
and later, became its chair-
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had also been a Chairman
he guided the Trustees and
e merger of Hamilton and

ired his position as Chair-
ustee Coleman Burke talks
on, Kirkland, the merger,
l arts.
Ruppel.

n Burke: the Trustee

Hamilton, and that the emphasis on some of the arts at Kirkland and some other areas of study that were important and attractive to the girls should be more emphasized when the two colleges were put together.

I did not feel that we were in any sense killing the child we had brought into being, but I have some residual disappointment that we were not able to keep Kirkland as a coordinate college. Nevertheless, I believe that the Hamilton Board has been faithful to the Kirkland community. Walter Beinecke, bless his heart, at a meeting in May 1977 when he was on the Board of both colleges, said that it was time to merge the two colleges. When the man who had done so much to establish Kirkland said that, it helped break the logjam of strong opposing views held by many members of the Boards of the two institutions.

Q: Why did the Hamilton Board of Trustees refuse to give a $600,000 loan to Kirkland in May 1977?

A: It appeared so clear to us that an additional loan like that on top of other loans already made to Kirkland since its founding would probably not do the job for Kirkland and would create a deficit situation for Hamilton. We did not think that we should exhaust some of our capital in order to undertake to pay that kind of a minimum deficit for Kirkland in the years immediately following. None of us got either satisfaction or pleasure out of giving that answer, but I think that it was a united feeling on the Hamilton Board, and I'm sure some of the Kirkland Board understood very well that a college with Hamilton's endowment, which isn't in the same financial position as three or four of our major competitors, shoudn't take funds from our endowment to pay the ongoing cost of running Kirkland. No one will ever know whether or not Kirkland could have gone out and raised a lot of money in a short space of time, but most of us had the feeling that it would not be an easy thing for a new college, particularly with Hamilton right across the street.

Q: In the spring of 1977 it came as a surprise to all students and most faculty that Kirkland was in serious financial trouble and that a merger was inevitable. How do you account for the criticism that the Hamilton Board of Trustees acted in a covert fashion without regard for student opinion or sentiment?

A: I can't recall definitely what I and other trustees thought about including students on this, but the decision to merge seemed so inevitable that to sit down and counsel with the students, some of whom might have gone around and stirred up the hornet's nest, was unwise and had to be decided by the Board of Trustees. Our Board is a very talented group, with wide experience in business, the professions, and education. We had some diversity of opinion but I think that at a time when students were protesting in the ways they were, particularly the Kirkland students, from Clinton to New York and points east, south and west, we just didn't want to spend more time in the agony of discussion with the undergraduates. As I think you know, I have always been supportive of having students on committees of the college. It has worked very well at Hamilton. I am not a person to close the doors on anybody, but there are certain events that just have to be decided by the seniors, and I mean seniors, not senior class, but by the senior responsible people in any organization. We felt that the cleanest thing would be to bite the bullet at that May meeting, so that we could work on it in the summer and get going as soon as we could. Of course, after we made the decision to merge, we had many meetings in June and July of that year and later with regard to how and when and all the rest of it, and getting acceptance on the side of Kirkland. I can certainly understand the disappointment of some students who thought they perhaps should have been in on the decision, but I didn't share that view at that point of time.

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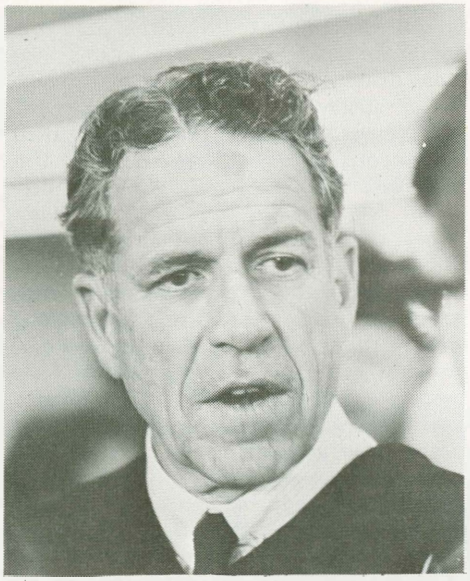
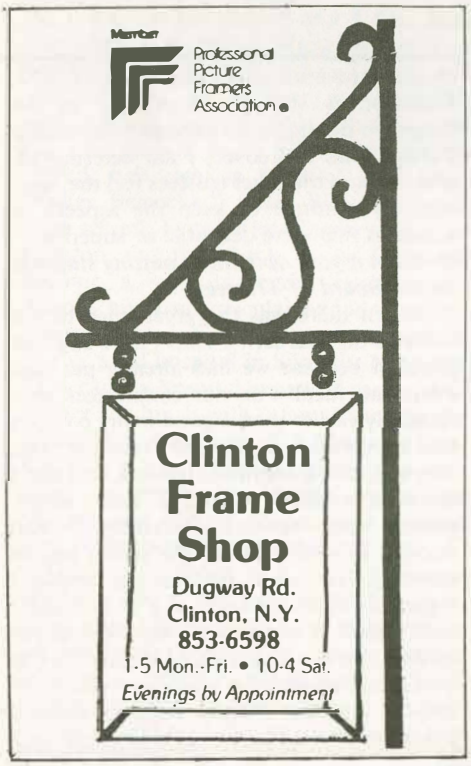
to the College for meetings and give the time necessary for committee action and action of the Board. Men of that age just don't have the experience to measure up to what we want for members on our Board and I'm sure the situation is the same in other liberal arts colleges and universities. I was very much persuaded that we should not put faculty on the Board because after we had put them on our committees, and not too long after they had joined our committees, the faculty were so pleased with the fact that they were on the committees, one of the outstanding members of the faculty told me, "By all means, don't put any representatives of the faculty on the Board because we will be in a conflicting position. Now that we know what goes on, I don't think that my cohorts and I should be on the Board." Under those circumstances and since my views, I think, were shared by the other members of the Hamilton Board, we didn't put students and faculty on our Board at Hamilton. I think our only continuing challenge is to make sure that we maximize the good results from having input of the students and the faculty. I was very much interested in the reaction of the students who didn't make demands on us at the time to go on the Board because they had found out in various committee meetings that the trustees were a very able group of men who all were thinking about the future in their own business lives and professional lives and were always open-minded about changes. I think they found that the faculty, able and devoted as they are, were the group where the problem lay because the faculty are not quite so open-minded to change and shift of circumstances and emphases and all the rest that goes on beyond the campus.

Q: As Hamilton College enters the new decade of the eighties, what do you see as the future for Hamilton and similar liberal arts colleges?



A: I think the future of liberal arts colleges like Hamilton is absolutely essential to the future America. Of course, we worry sometimes as to whether or not the budgets will continue to be balanced for the long future. Nobody ever knows for sure about those kinds of things. We've succeeded at Hamilton since 1812, and I think we and other outstanding liberal arts institutions shall continue to do it way into the future. Important is the interplay between free enterprise and these institutions which don't emphasize specialized training and which develop, in my judgment, the best people for leadership both in business, government and the professions. That emphasis has to be carried on if we are to preserve the free enterprise system in this country. I think that the greatest danger in this country is that we are slipping into socialism because of the major presence, yes, intrusion, of government in our lives. Unless we reverse this trend the free enterprise system, which has made America the envy of the entire world for a long time, will slip away from us. We've got to have less rules and less government regulations in this country, and we've got to remember what the free enterprise system is all about, from whence it came, where it is, and where it is going. It is simply hard work and the freedom to compete in the context of the Declaration of Independence and our magnificent consitutional freedoms. With freedom goes responsibility. May those who are willing to work hard and make some sense, profit by the system. In doing that, we benefit the entire country beyond any other form of government that's been invented by man. The weak, the disabled and unfortunate will be cared for by the most wonderful group of philanthropic organizations in the world and the generosity of the spiritually inclined American people. This is our challenge at Hamilton in 1980 and beyond, as it has been since Thomas Jefferson said two hundred years ago: "I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers. To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy. The same prudence, which in private life would forbid our paying our money for unexplained projects, forbids it in the disposition of public money." □□



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Diary of a P.R. Intern

by Rob Kaplan

I propose to work as assistant to Mr. Roger Cohen, Press Secretary to New Jersey County Executive, Peter Shapiro.

"Now the first thing you have to understand is presenting the facts to please the audience. You don't give Peter the same material for the Jewish National Fund as you give him for a Newark North Ward Citizen's Group."

My aim in working in the County Executive office is to learn the rhetorical techniques and persuasive skills of political writing. To this end, my duties in the office will be to draft and re-work speeches, press releases, and columns for Mr. Shapiro.

"With the Italians and Jews, for their ethnic papers, the names make it obvious. When you do a press release for the black papers, you make it clear: 'Five prominent local Blacks...'"

I will be working in the County Executive's office eight hours a day, five days a week, for approximately 3½ weeks.

"We've got an $8 million budget deficit to justify to the public and that's going to be a big part of the job for the next few weeks. We have to ease them the information...We don't want anyone shocked when they start to hear about the lay-offs."

Rob Kaplan '81 was a food manager for the Spectator this fall.

I walked into the County Executive's office on January 2 and found out why I was never put through when I called and asked to speak to 'Peter'. 'Peter' has an executive staff with 30 people on it, fifty lines running into his office, automatic typewriters banging out cordial letters to his constituents, a secretary to sign his name, two doors to his office (lest the County Executive has to exit unnoticed), and a picture of himself and the President on the wall, signed "Best Wishes."

My first day of work, Roger, my boss, had me calling two local community agencies, both places where Shapiro was to speak the next day. I was told to find out the occasion, how long the County Executive would speak, and if there were any special topics the group would like discussed.

I was, of course, terrified after I had compiled my notes. Shapiro does not take most speeches written out word for word for such occasions. Rather, it became my job to compile a series of notes for Peter: "The gathering is to honor Dr. King, so it would be appropriate to mention progression in Essex County race-relations and the affirmative action programs you have supported..."

I do, however, get my share of the...well...the kind of work you might save for an intern. Shapiro appoints a twenty member committee to oversee the county census in April. First this information goes out as a regular Press Release to the local dailies. But the fun part comes when the Press Release must be sent to the weeklies.

The weeklies are local town and ethnic papers. The list of names must be broken down into a residence list and then an ethnic list. If newly appointed census committee member is Harold Ickes in Livingston, works in Newark, and is a black Jew, then it is my job to include him by name in the releases for the Livingston, Newark, Black and Jewish papers. Time consuming...

But Shapiro is definitely the King around his office. When he was honored at a $50 a plate dinner last Sunday, I had to prepare a list of suggested remarks. As Roger suggested, I sent a memo to Peter asking for a feeling of what he wanted to say. Peter's secretary, a very nice woman, brought me a note back a few days later, and asked, "Is this your first memo from Peter?...Well, there'll be many more!" I think she expected me to frame it.

Shapiro himself is a little uneasy with me in the office. When I attended a meeting about the current budget deficit, he asked Roger the reason for my presence. When told that it was important for the young intern to get a handle on the issues to be dealt with, Peter grunted and demoted me from the board table to the sofa.

I have learned, quickly, that Shapiro must play hardball in his office. He can't let himself get pushed around by anyone, and he says what's on his mind. I just didn't expect to be moved to the couch.

The fun part of the job, though, is when I get to play hardball—or try to—with the media:

"Hello, CBS."

"John Matthews, please."

"...Mr. Matthews."

"Mr. Matthews, my name is Robert Kaplan. I'm returning Roger Cohen's calls. Is there anything I can help you with?"

"Yeah, you guys are going to have to start dealing straight with us about this Kennedy event tonight. Now he's going to be in Newark, is Shapiro going to join him?"

"Well, I really don't have that information...If you want to know something about his speech today..."

"...Listen, you guys are going to have to start dealing straight with us. I'm not asking you to reveal whether your man is backing Kennedy. I just want to know if he's going to put in an appearance. What was your name?"

"Kaplan, Robert Kaplan. Listen, I'll find

out what I can and get back to you.''

''Well, I'd appreciate that, Mr. Kaplan. I'll tell you something, the Kennedy campaign in the State of New Jersey is the worst-organized thing that I've ever seen.''

''Well, I'll see what I can do for you.''

□

''Hello, WNET.''

''New Jersey Nightly News', please. Sandra Fishkin.''

''Fishkin.''

''Miss Fishkin? My name is Robert Kaplan, I'm calling from the Essex County Executive's office for Roger Cohen. He's not available now, but is there something that I can help you with?''

''Kaplan? Did I talk to you yesterday?''

''...Uh, Maybe...Yeah, sure.''

''Well, look, what's your boss going to announce in terms of cuts today?''

''I told you yesterday, he's going to talk about closing some County services.''

''You have to be more specific. Listen, if you don't give me the information, we can't go out and take pictures today, and then your story is going to get buried.''

''All that I can tell you is that you might take some pictures of the Corrections Department and the Sheriff's office.''

''Yeah, and?''

''That's all.''

''Listen, you guys had better be dealing straight with me. If your boss pops any bombshells at this affair, I'm going to be out for blood.''

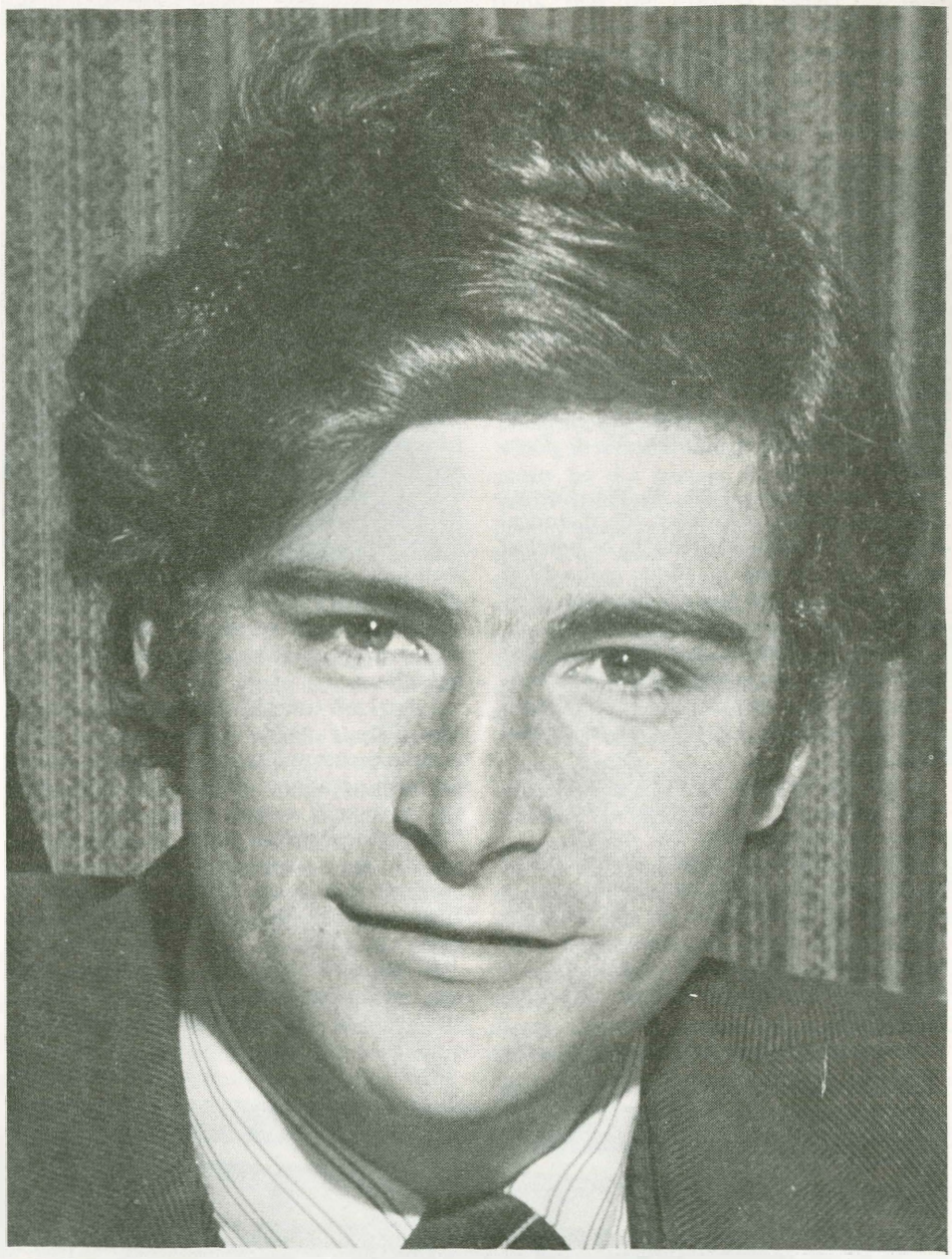
''I've told you all that I can, there'll be no bombshells.''

''Yeah, well I hope not. Goodbye.''

The job isn't over yet, I still have two Jewish women's groups, three Black groups, an Italian group, and a Livingston (rich town), N.J. town meeting to prepare for. Also some radio talk-shows and a television interview.

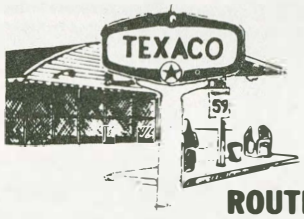
I'm no know-it-all. I've already been embarrassed by calling a News Conference a Press Conference (I was corrected by someone at the New York Times City Desk). I did slip and tell the Associated Press that the County Executive wouldn't be able to speak to them (NEVER make the boss seem inaccessible). But I haven't told the North Ward residents about cuts in social-services and I haven't told the Jewish ladies that parks-beautification has been cancelled.

It's not a living, but it's certainly 3½ week's worth. □□



''I have learned, quickly, that Shapiro must play hardball in his office.''

The Spectator is looking for anyone who is interested in learning how to use our sophisticated typesetting machine. If anyone is interested, please contact Robert Chassin, x7579.



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The Class That Never Was

by Rick Parrott

Remember Kirkland College?

Nowadays not many Hamilton students might.

The merger between Kirkland and Hamilton has been in effect for two years and if one asks a younger student what Kirkland was, responses whould range from "Who was that?" to simple looks of puzzled bewilderment.

Yet in the fall of the 1976-7 academic year, over one hundred young women began what they felt would be a four-year learning experience at Kirkland, a *woman's* college, which would provide them with an innovative academic program combined with the more traditional Hamilton curriculum.

The next year this dream ended. Kirkland was no more as it would be absorbed into a new, fully coed, Hamilton.

The merger was filled with bittersweet memories of protest against the decision, feelings of seeming helpless at its inevitability, and the inability of students to have an influence in the decision-making process.

For many the merger was intolerable. Transfer seemed the only solution and many women removed themselves from the new institution. But many more stayed on as well, and for the female members of the class of 1980, the experience of graduating from a totally different institution is something they never anticipated.

Rick Parrott '81 has been writing for the Spectator for three years.

Senior Alex Knox recalls the merger this way. "It wasn't what they did but how they did it," she commented referring to the Hamilton administration's merger efforts.

Knox cited the lack of information of the student body as a prime complaint against the Hamilton administration. Other women echoed this sentiment, one commenting, "All of a sudden I woke up one morning and my college was gone."

Another major factor which several students accounted for bitter feelings among the women was what was described as an attitude of superiority on the part of the Hamilton faculty and administrators towards the people at Kirkland.

Knox defined this attitude as a feeling "that Kirkland was an economic and academic disaster. . .as if the nature of the institution was inferior." Now that the matter was over it was instantly burried, it was not to be discussed "as if it were a bad dream which was all over," she added.

Senior Becky Harper likened the experience to that of "an old shoe gone out of style being pushed back farther and farther into the closet."

Bronwen Morris, Senior Fellow in Philosophy, noted that "the handling of the merger could have been done much more sensitively." She reflected that the situation "created a lot of disillusionment in people who came to the realization that the merger was largely an economic consideration," but who initially felt that "an institution of higher education should be more than a business."

Morris also believed that many Hamilton administrators, faculty members, and students did indeed feel that as an institution, Kirkland was inferior to Hamilton. "This," she insisted, "is utterly false."

The students interviewed, in fact, also maintained the attitude that Kirkland, while being dissimilar in an academic approach to more traditional Hamilton was in no way inferior, it was simply different.

Val Jones, senior and Rhodes Scholar candidate, viewed the chief difference between the two schools as the manner in which they both dealt with competition for grades. At Hamilton, she noted "you're in competition with your peers and people are judged in comparison with each other." Jones remarked that what is reflected in a grade "is not what you do, but what is done compared to others." "In a grade," she continued, "you don't really know where your faults and assets lie." "Kirkland" she felt, "stressed importance of the individual."

In terms of academic innovation, Jones cited gearing her anthropology major towards a study of the importance of anthropology in the arts as a prime example of the manner in which regular majors could be stretched to encompass "areas outside the regular mandates of my courses." In this way Jones feels she became a scholar in the true sense of the word "pursuing a field of knowledge with a form of continuity."

Self-devised majors, evaluations and independent research projects all contributed to this greater development of the

individual, the Senior felt.

Shirley Matthews commented, "when I came from high school into college I really didn't have a good feeling towards my intellect." After her first semester at Kirkland, however, she gained confidence because she felt that "since I didn't have to worry about grades, my work was focused on how well I could cover the topic and not if I just answered the question."

Bronwen Morris reflected, "Grades are evil things if they cause people to stop working for the love of knowledge and start working for the grade only."

Evaluations at Kirkland did much to deemphasize this atmosphere, she suggested, noting that the "What-did-you-get?" practice wasn't as prevalent at Kirkland.

The evaluation system fostered an emphasis on education as a continual process, stated several students. Since professors reflected the student's entire academic performance as a whole and made detailed suggestions and comments on the student's growth of intellectual awareness, "each semester led to another, 'in the future you must work on this' and so forth," said one student.

Of course the procedure was not perfect. Noted Morris, "A lot of Kirkland students didn't have the motivation, and evaluations won't *make* a student work harder."

Nevertheless, what Kirkland gave each of its students was the "potential for academic excellence with regard to the individual, innovation in itself and freedom to be innovative," said Alex Knox. "The choice of how much we could do and how far we wanted to go was up to us," summed up one student.

The nature of the Kirkland professor-student relationship also lent itself to catering to the needs of the individual. Each teacher acted more like a total academic advisor rather than simply an instructor, suggested several students. Kirkland professors took "a more humanistic approach" by helping students to develop interdisciplinary or self-designed majors, and encouraged work and study off campus.

Becky Harper noted "Kirkland was truly interested in the world . . . It wasn't a utopia because often it made you see things you didn't necessarily want to see."

In her sophomore year, for example, Harper's advisor in her art major approved enthusiastically a trip abroad to Iran to study not only art but also the entire culture and political structure. The trip focused, therefore, on several highly diverse areas of study. "He told me the most important thing is to simply go and see what you'll learn there." He stressed that she would gain as much educational experience by simply going through the process of travel as she would by turning in the journal, photographic work, and paper which were also required as part of the trip. Harper believes that the ease and encouragement with which she undertook her endeavor would be severely hampered today by the various channels of advisors and committees a proposal must go through to receive approval at Hamilton.

Mrs. Harding at the Harding farm freshwoman picnic, a Kirkland tradition.

Many students pointed out that the good qualities of the Kirkland professors may have taken mythic dimensions as the years passed. "A lot of their concerns with you in hindsight did seem a little silly at times," reflected one student. She continued, "the place wasn't a nursery school and teachers shouldn't be shoulders to cry on."

But in contrast with the Hamilton professors, some very subtle, but distinctive, differences were discerned. While there were many Hamilton professors who adopted the mentor style approach to their teaching process, the close contact and interrelationships with professors seemed "peripheral to the school's policy," and not a "concern that featured highly in their list of preoccupations," it was suggested.

Val Jones noted that the distance between Hamilton professors and their students (as opposed to the Kirkland professors) "may have been mostly the students' fault." "I think," she continued "that students perceived the administration as being more distant than it really was."

Other students were more critical. Hamilton seemed to emphasize the importance of scholarship and publishing over close contact with students, one student felt. These criteria, she said, served only as a detriment to the student's overall learning experience. "Maybe the reason the Kirkland professors didn't publish as much

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as the Hamilton professors was that they were more involved with the students and had a greater workload in that respect," was one observation.

The loss of the more flexible and innovative Kirkland style is only one of the ways in which the heritage of Kirkland has been damaged. In the arts for example, Becky Harper made several specific case points on how she felt that the Kirkland attention to the arts was being lost. A senior project artist in the Kirkland days could receive money for her projects of approximately $80. Now, Harper said, a total of $350 is budgeted for all artists resulting a cutback of about $50 for every artist. Harper noted that two professors on leave are not being replaced on a temporary basis and that other art classes have not kept their smaller, more intimate, size, but have been increased, and even doubled in size.

Other general observations about the arts were that Hamilton has taken too much of an intellectual approach to the arts, alloting more time spent in class on theory than on actual performance time. Also, not enough academic credit is given to specific activities within the arts which take up as much student work time as a regular class.

The ultimate loss of the Kirkland heritage, however, was seen as the tenure decisions made on the remaining Kirkland professors. "It's a crime to bring up that many professors simultaneously for tenure," noted one student. The most destructive aspect of this maneuver, noted Bronwen Morris, is that it forced many professors to alter radically their teaching styles. "Suddenly Kirkland professors were wearing jackets and ties to class in order to gain grace in the eyes of the powers that be." In-class tests, bell-shaped curves, and a more rigid structure in class took over when Kirkland professors conformed to the Hamilton style, she reflected.

Socially, as well as academically, the final dissolvement of Kirkland signalled an end to a unique atmosphere in which women could experience much in the way of positive social growth. In a still basically male-dominated society, many women found it refreshing to live in such an environment. "Kirkland had a certain awareness of issues especialy with regards to womens' rights that Hamilton doesn't," said one student. Commented Shirley Matthews "I lived with a bunch of senior women and I learned a lot especially in terms of the camraderie. . .and being thrown together with a collection of really intelligent, creative people." She also remarked that there existed a "very subtle form of feminist energy, a unity among women." "I didn't come here a feminist but I'll leave as one," she concluded.

Another social fact of life four years ago was the constant dealing with the stereotypes that surrounded the Kirkland institution.

Senior Kathy Facos remembers walking down the path between the two colleges and "seeing that a lot of the freshman guys were very scared of me as one of those Kirkland women." Many women, she felt, were prejudiced against because of this stereotype. "How can you condemn something you never came into contact with?" she asked, noting that this created a great deal of tension between the Hamilton and Kirkland campuses.

What was that stereotype and what was its validity? Asked to define it, one woman suggested, "I suppose it meant that the Kirkland woman was a lesbian, with dark curly hair, probably Jewish, who wore army pants, boots, weird clothes, and was into 'the arts'."

This was not, however, an accurate picture of the Kirkland populace, but it seems to be the one that was handed down to subsequent classes at the college. "Out of the mouths of freshmen, I hear a lot of bad influences and stereotypes of what Kirkland was," said a student.

In response to this prejudice, many women developed their own inaccuracte ideas of the Hamilton male. "He suffered

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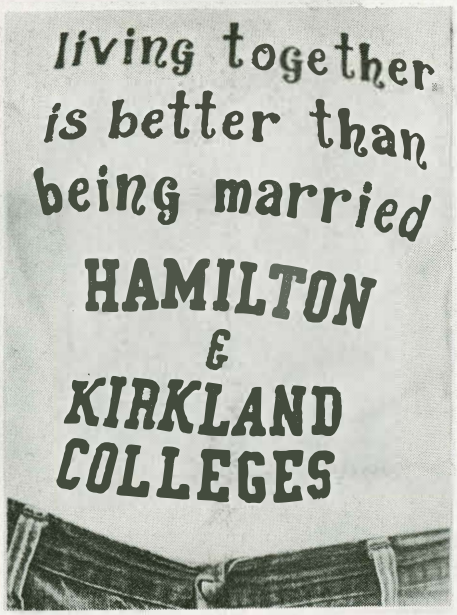
from spinal fusion by holding his arms out and swaggering all the time, was an incredible male chauvanist pig, believed he was three times as smart as any women and had a 'Jr.' or a III at the end of his name," remembered one women.

In such an atmosphere of distrust came the fateful spring and fall of 1977. Recalled Bronwen Morris, "there was an immediate division of allegiances." This divisiveness was one of her sadder memories of that year. "Both administrations were openly antagonistic towards each other. Teachers for many self-interested reasons spoke violently against the Hamilton administration. Hamilton retorted in spades." The warring atmosphere came to a climax, she noted but still goes on in a subtle fashion.

A long period of trying and self-reflection followed for many of the Kirkland women as to whether they wished to remain part of the new institution. Kathy Facos recalled her decision to stay. "There was nothing else to do. I'm sorry Kirkland is not here, but you had to make a choice and I chose to accept it."

"We all came to Kirkland for a reason," said Val Jones. Most women, she continued, desired the strength of Kirkland's arts and social structure and other special



unique aspects of the college which they felt would be severely compromised in the merger or lost forever.

For Jones, herself, the situation was different because "I was into the Hamilton/Kirkland package." When looking for a possible transfer opportunities at other schools, she came to the realization that she was really subconsciously looking for another unique type of coordinate structure. Not finding one, she re-enrolled in the new Hamilton last fall.

The decision to transfer or to stay was a painful one for women, and for those who stayed, the bitterness returns occassionally with the emergence of what they perceive as a new type of Hamilton person evolving on the campus. "I think the Admissions Office is looking for a 'right type of person'. They're following a mold, becoming homogenized," said one senior.

Another responded "I think having less diverse types of men and women will only lead to harm for Hamilton in the long run." "Dean Rice says he wants to encourage diversity," summed up one women. "I certainly hope so, because the school needs it desperately."

Others seem to be more resigned to the emergence of the new Hamilton. Said Vicki Benjamin, "Kirkland just couldn't have survived financially. I think Hamilton has done its best under the circumstances." She went on to comment "many of the girls that left simply didn't give the new place a chance."

As a final observation, one woman noted "I hope the freshman class can develop some of the Kirkland spirit. If they don't, I really don't think it's their fault, just a fault of the times they live in."

Within two years time, the last of the Kirkland classes will vanish forever from the Hamilton scene. Memories of the college will be kept alive only by its alumnae and the Kirkland campus, which will stand as a mute testimony to its former existence. Perhaps this need not be the case, suggest several women, if Hamilton is willing to incorporate and integrate some of Kirkland's more innovative aspects: the evaluation system, promotion of more independent studies, among other things. This remains uncertain for the future.

What is certain is that this spring over one hundred women will graduate from an institution very different from the one they made their entrance into four years ago—survivors of a group that saw one of Hamilton's greatest crises pass, and members of a graduating class that was fated not to be. □□

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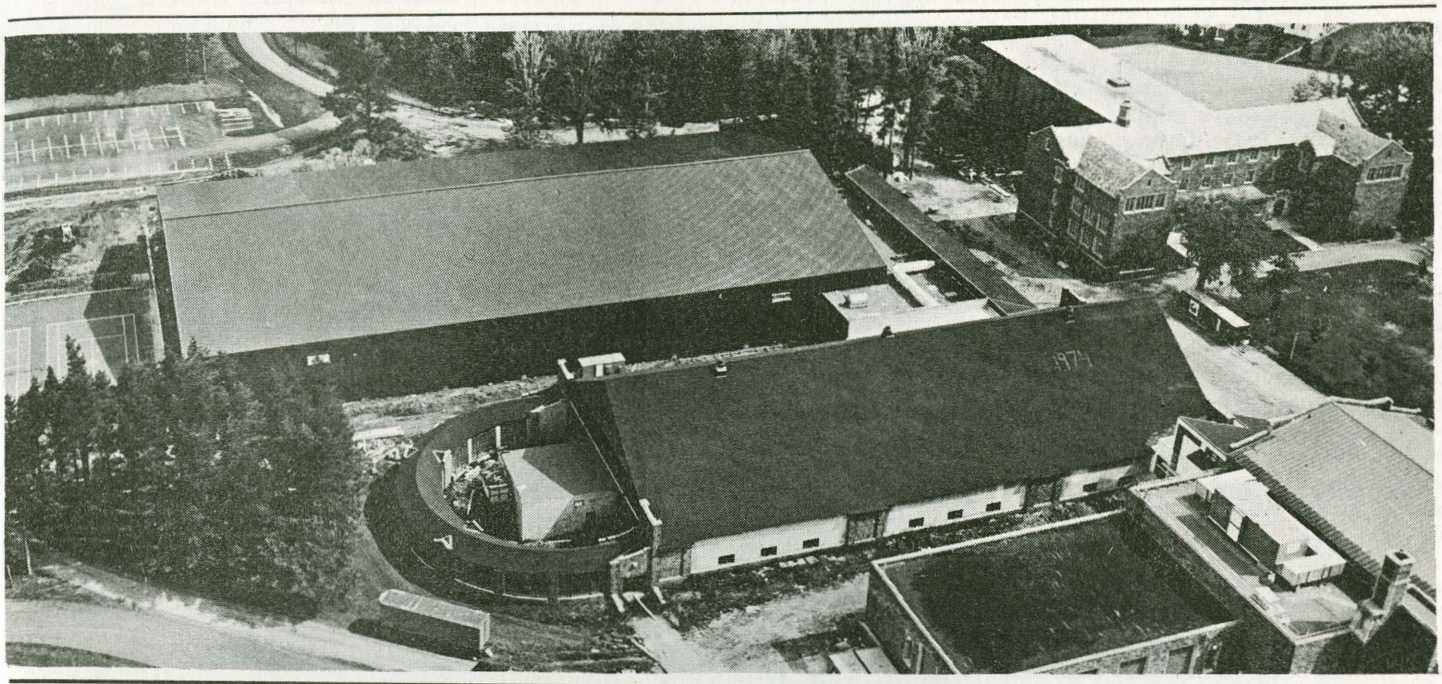


Hill Sports in the 70's

by Lee Berner

In 1970, sports at Hamilton was quite different than it is today. The basketball team played its home games in the Alumni Gym; Mox Weber was the Athletic Director, and Hamilton and Kirkland were separate colleges. Indeed there were many changes on the Hamilton sports scene in the 70's.

The first major change came in April, 1972. After 45 years on the Hamilton faculty, Mox Weber announced his retirement. Track and Cross Country coach Gene Long was named his successor. Long served with distinction for over seven years before deciding to return to full-time coaching. Basketball coach Tom Murphy took over at the helm of the Athletic Department as the 80's began.

In 1973, Hamilton joined the recently formed New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC). NESCAC was designed to make scheduling easier, but its main purpose was to guarantee the integrity of the student-athlete. The league set strict guidelines on athletic financing and post-season play, and NESCAC placed greater emphasis on playing rather than winning.

Hamilton's membership in NESCAC, because of the post-season restrictions, has not been without controversy. In the 1976-7 season as well as the following two seasons, Hamilton's basketball team would have qualified for the Division III National Tournament had it not been for the NESCAC regulations. In addition, many swimming relay teams have been barred from the national meet because of NESCAC, including the 400 freestyle relay team in 1978-79 which was top-ranked in Division III. Despite disgrutlement with these restrictions, most Hamilton coaches seem to feel Hamilton's membership in NESCAC is a good thing because it keeps athletics in proper perspective.

The most important arrival on the Hamilton athletic scene in the 70's was not a coach or athlete; it was a structure — the new Field House. A new fieldhouse had long been a dream of Hamilton administrators. This dream was translated into a plan as the Trustees voted to authorize construction in December, 1976. $5 million was authorized for a new fieldhouse and $1.5 million for renovation of the Alumni Gym facilities. Renovation was targeted for completion by September, 1977 and the target date for the Field House was September, 1978.

The work, especially the Alumni Gym, renovations,were beset by numerous delays, but construction was complete only a few months after the target. The new structure included three basketball courts and seating capacity for varsity basketball games was nearly doubled to about 3000. These courts can also be used for indoor tennis. Two racquetball and three squash courts were built, as well as the nation's first indoor 200 meter track. Finally, an indoor lobby was built between the Alumni Gym and Sage Rink. Unquestionably, Hamilton's athletic facilities are among the best of small colleges.

Now that some of the important changes have been discussed, a look will be taken at some of the most visible teams. □□

football

For Hamilton College football fans the 1970's is a decade to forget.

In the ten year span, the Continentals won sixteen games and lost sixty-three. Three teams (1973, 1974, and 1979) had perfect 0-8 seasons, while the 1971, 1972 and 1978 Continentals managed only a single victory.

If there's one team Hamilton should drop from its schedule in a hurry it's Middlebury College. The Continentals went 0-10 against the Panthers in the 1970's and were outscored by a whopping 397-116 margin. Hamilton also suffered its worst thumping of the decade against Middlebury, a 60-0 embarrassment in 1972.

The Hamilton-Union football rivalry, the oldest such confrontation in New York state, took a turn for the worse in the decade, at least as far as Continental fans were concerned. The Dutchmen captured seven of the ten meetings moving out to a 37-35-12 lead in the series which dates back to 1890.

Despite its poor team record, Hamilton football boasted its share of outstanding athletes. Jeff Hewitt '74 became the first player selected to the pro football draft

Individual reports prepared by Phil Robinson, Beth Bullock, and Larry Goldfarb.

Lee Berner '80 leaves the Spectator this year as Sports Editor.

from Hamilton when the 6' 4", 250 pound defensive tackle, was chosen by the Dallas Cowbays in 1974. But 1974 was also the year the Cowboys selected another defensive tackle in the draft — future All-Pro, Ed 'Too Tall' Jones. With seven veteran defensive linemen returning and 'Too Tall' in camp, Hewitt faced an uphill battle. Despite a solid pre-season effort which included a sack of Houston quarterback Dan Pastorini in an exhibition game, Hewitt was released by the Cowboys before the start of the regular season.

Billy Romaine '79 provided many afternoons of excitement for Steuben Field fans. A halfback, Romain rushed for a school record 2093 years over four years and set a single game mark with 206 yards on 38 carries in 1977 during a 28-14 win over Colby.

The 1970's included two noteworthy streaks in Hamilton College sports. The basketball team's homecourt winning streak was the more famous of the two, but there was another skein that also captivated the interest of the College community. From October 7, 1972 until Saturday September 27, 1975 Hamilton lost 22 straight football games.

The 1975 season opened with Don Jones returning to the sidelines, back from a two year leave of absence. Jones replaced interim coach Bob King, who went 0-16 during the 1973 and 1974 seasons. In spite of King's record, his dismissal was viewed as a controversal one. King was well liked by the players, who had seen Jones as too apathetic toward his coaching duties when he left in 1972.

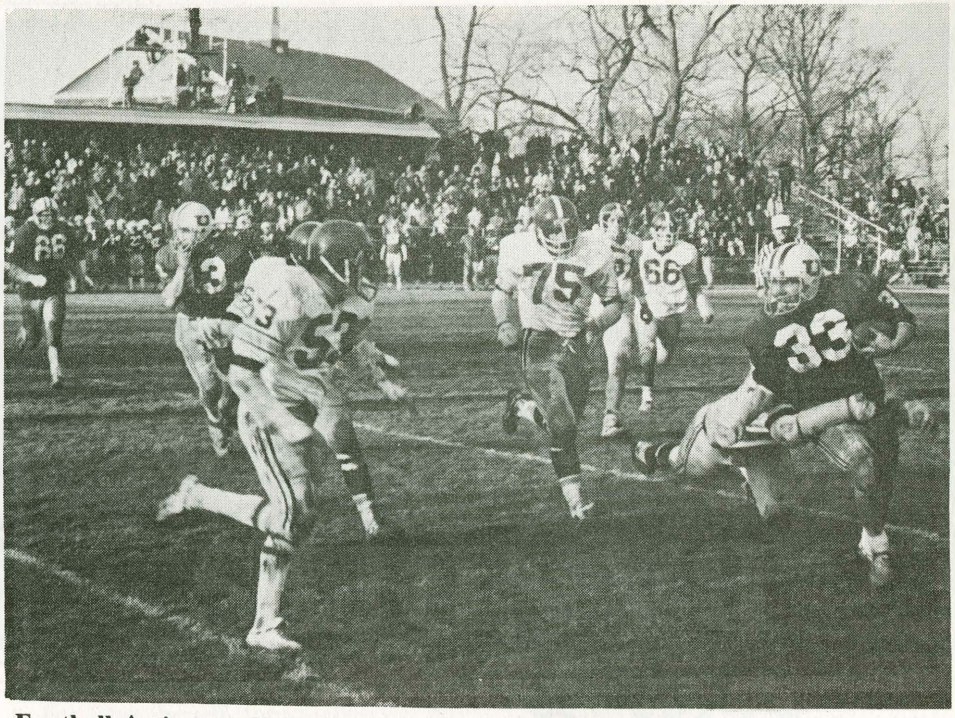
Upon reinstating Jones, J. Martin Caravano, in his first year as President of the College noted, "We believe that it is in the best interest of football at Hamilton if Don resumes coaching. His record is a good one. He is a very talented coach." Jones quickly lived up to Caravano's words of praise.

In the '75 season opener, Franklin and Marshal ran the Hamilton losing string to 22 games with a 24-7 romp. But then it happened, as Spectator sports editor Bob McCormick described it, "The world stood still last Saturday afternoon with Clinton, N.Y. at its center."

Bates College was the victim as Hamilton fullback Pete Scavongelli plunged over from one yard out with 10 minutes left in the fourth quarter to provide the margin of victory in a 15-8 Continental win.

There was a campus-wide celebration. In the locker room champagne corks popped as the Continentals and their coaches savored victory for the first time in 23 outings. "See what happens when you win," exclaimed Jones to the players, "there's champagne in the dressing room each week."

The South goal posts were torn down by the enthused fans. At Sunday morning mass, Father Paul Drobin, emphasizing the need to take risks in life, praised Jones' gamble in using the halfback option pass, a venture which worked twice and helped to set up both Hamiton touchdowns.



Football Action vs. Union

The win also provided the College with perhaps its biggest public relations event ever. The game score made NBC Nightly News that Saturday evening and on ABC's Sunday college football highlight show, host Bill Fleming extended, "Our congratulations to coach Don Jones and Hamilton College for their great victory yesterday." The following Tuesday *The New York Times* carried a feature on Jones and the streak. Letters of praise poured in from all over the country.

Hamilton made two wins in a row with 21-7 victory over Oberlin the following week and added two more victories before the fall of '75 was over, including a 42-0 rout of Fordam. The Continentals finished with a 4-4 record, their first non-losing season since 1967. "With a fine group of young players and an enthusiastic Jones as coach, the days of winning might not be too far away," reported the Spectator on November 21, 1975.

Three years later that optimism has all but disappeared. After a second consecutive 4-4 season in 1976, Jones' teams fell to 2-6 and 1-7 the following two years. Other problems surfaced. Only nine freshmen tried out for the team in 1978 and by the end of the year, injuries reduced the Hamilton roster to 37 players. Again there were questions about the seriousness of Jones' recruiting effort and a squabble between the coach and the Admissions Office over football applicants.

Head coach for 28 of 30 years, Jones, realizing an extensive rebuilding program was required, decided, "It was time to give someone else a chance." He resigned his post in November of 1978.

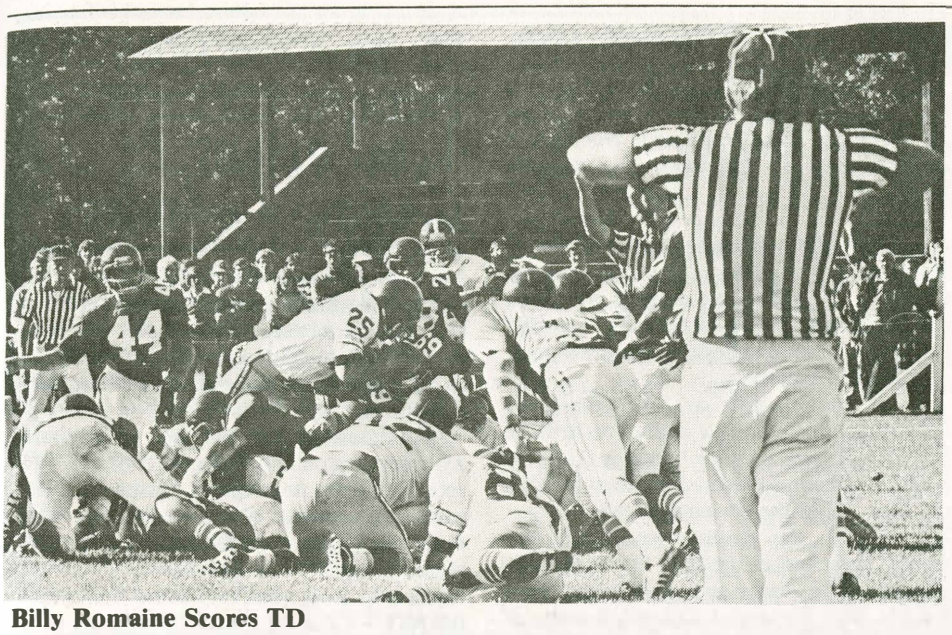
The coaching job went to Ted Stratford, who signed a three year contract. He came to Hamilton with impressive credentials; during his ten year tenure at St. Lawrence University his teams compiled an excellent 65-25 mark and Stratford had never had a losing season in his professional coaching career.

But even hiring a coach with a winning tradition is not enough to turn a losing program around. The Continentals closed out the decade with an 0-8 season, running another winless streak to 14 games. Stratford assembled a scrappy team that, with a couple of breaks, could have easily won two or three games. But a lack of physical size, experience and team depth (again, by the end of the campaign, the Continentals fielded less that 40 players) proved too much to compensate for.

Abiding by his promise to "throw the living daylights out of the ball," Stratford opened up the offense. Week after week, the Continentals relied on the arm of quarterback Phil Greenough '81 and by the end of the season Hamilton was third in the nation among Division III schools in passing offense, while Greenough had rewritten the College's record books for most completions (152), attempts (331) and yardage (1785).

So, after suffering through the worst decade in its history, the Hamilton football program has nowhere to go but up in the 80's. The sad realization is that perhaps some of the frustration of defeat might have been avoided. Consider the following quote from a sports editorial appearing in the Spectator on October 23, 1970:

"Each year Hamilton finds it



Billy Romaine Scores TD

increasingly difficult to compete against schools of equal size with equal academic policies. In the past, close games with schools twice our manpower and depth have been the result of the desire and determination of our athletes. Soon, we will need more than just desire and determination to compete effectively against more powerful teams.

"The conclusion seems to be that these other schools are able to attract more qualified scholar athletes than Hamilton is able to. Hamilton is blessed with a heavy endowment of future poets, scientists and humanists, but the development of a homogeneous community is not the College's purpose. The College must make intercollegiate athletics more attractive to the prospective applicant and dedicate themselves to the advancement of Hamilton athletics."

The writing, to coin a phrase, was on the wall in 1970. We didn't pay attention. □□

soccer

All in all, it was a great day. The Hamilton Varsity Soccer team had climaxed their second winning season in six years by defeating Fredonia State University in the finals of the ECAC Division II-III Upstate Soccer Championship in front of an enthusiastic partisan crowd at Stueban Field. This victory capped a magnificent season that saw the booters finish 12-1-1, the best season in Hamilton soccer history.

But the road to the post-season playoffs was not by any means easy. During the 1979 season, Hamilton played some remarkable soccer games. One of the most memorable occurred at Union on an extremely muddy field as the Continentals defeated their arch-rivals 1-0. Will Beebe's 25 yard shot after twenty minutes of play was the only goal of the afternoon. In winning, the Hamilton defense was truly amazing as Union outshot the booters 30-2.

Next, Hamilton travelled to St. Lawrence to face on of the top ranked soccer teams in the state. Trailing 2-0 early in the second half, Stan Koulouvatos and Mike Radziwon tallied to cement a 2-2 tie. The following day, an exhausted group of athletes beat a fine Potsdam team 2-0 while displaying perhaps the finest effort of the season.

Thus Hamilton entered the tournament seeded first. The Continentals, in the opening round, fought Rochester to a 1-1 tie in regulation time. Dave McKay's converted penalty shot midway through the first overtime period seemed to lock up a berth in the finals for the Continentals, but with 42 seconds left, Rochester's Scott Norris lofted a high floater over a maze of players into the top corner of the net to send the game into a sudden death (or as Curt Gowdy says, "a sudden victory" overtime period.

The fans bundled up as the sun began to set over Steuben Field. The big question among players as well as spectators was would there be enough light to crown a victor? This problem was quickly remedied when Paul Schwartz scored 210 seconds into the overtime concluding the three hour thriller. Thus ended, as one said, "the finest soccer game ever played at Hamilton."

Yet, Hamilton had only reached the finals. They now had to play a well rested Fredonia State team who had trounced highly regarded Union 2-0 in the other semi-final. Despite being tired and hurt, the Continentals seemed to exude an air of invincibility. Hamilton truly believed that they were the team of destiny.

From the opening minutes, the booters dominated Fredonia. Goals by Mike Radziwon and Damian Slattery gave Hamilton a 2-0 half time lead and they were never headed. Stan Koulouvatos and Dave McKay — who also had three assists — scored in the second half as Hamilton beat Fredonia 4-2.

Yet, soccer for most of the 70's was just slightly more successful than the football team. The teams of the early 70's were led by Jim "Squirrel" Campbell and Bob "Rosey" Dombrowsky. Though their skills were not up to those of today, these players loved the game and played their hearts out. Nevertheless, Hamilton was a consistent .500 team.

Things began to change as early as 1976. Fine young players came on the scene — among them Will Beebe, John Englund and Paul Gauvin stand out. Though the Continentals finished 4-5-1 in '76 and 5-6 in '77, Hamilton dominated their opponents consistently out-shooting and out-playing them. Even a casual observer could see that the young players were exhibiting skills never before seen on the Hill. Coach Manfred Von Shiller, who has coached the team throughout the 70's comments,

Soccer Action

"those two years, ['76 and '77] we outshot our opponents in just about every game, it was our defense and goaltending that was lacking."

In 1978, Chuck Onofry became the starting goalie. He, along with a talented group of juniors led by Gerald Lee, Will Beebe and Stan Koulouvatos finished the year with an 8-2-2 record and gained a first-ever berth in the ECAC tournament. Hamilton lost the semi-final match to Rochester, but the ground work had been layed. The rest, as you well know, is history.

Though the 1980 team will be hurt severely by graduation, Hamilton has finally developed a varsity soccer program that should turn out winning teams well into the 80's. □□

hockey

The Hamilton hockey teams, coached by Greg Batt, had their ups and downs through the 70's, but there were many high spots for Hill skaters in the past decade.

The 70's opened on a sour note. The Blue compiled a fine 12-7 record, including ten of their last twelve, but were nosed out for an ECAC Playoff berth. Things went downhill from there as two consecutive losing seasons followed. Things were better in 1973-74. A strong group of freshmen, led by goalie Ray Rossi helped spur the Blue to a 14-7 record, as the team was ranked 7th in Division II, although they missed a playoff berth. In addition, this young team could only get better.

It all came together in 1974-75. Three sophomores, Phil Hildebrand, Tom Griffith and George Gilmore, comprised the top line. The leading scorer of the previous season, Rick Anderson returned along with veteran goalies Rossi and Shawn George, who were only sophomores, After a slow start, the team got going with a 6-5 win over tough Oswego and took off from there. Wins kept piling up, and the Blue was ranked as high as second in the East during the year. Despite a few mid-season losses, the Conts easily reached the ECAC playoffs.

The playoffs opened as the Blue trounced Salem St. 6-3 in the Sage Rink. The second line of Anderson, Keith O'Brien and Lenny Thomas accounted for four goals and Ray Rossi turned aside 35 shots in the win.

The Blue then travelled to Merrimack to take on the top-ranked Warriors in the semi-finals, a team who had lost only two Division II games all season.

Pat Labeau opened the scoring early and gave Merrimack a 1-0 lead, but Phil Hildebrand quickly tied. Midway through the period, the Warriors took the lead and were on top 2-1 as the period ended. The Conts stormed out for the second period. Kurt Ziemendorf quickly knotted the score, and goals by Tom Griffith and George Gilmore put the Conts ahead 4-2 by period's end.

In the third period it was Merrimack vs. Ray Rossi. Playing the finest game of his career, Rossi foiled numerous Merrimack attempts, and the Blue eked out a stunning 4-3 win.

Things did not go so well in the finals. Although they had beaten Bowdoin twice during the regular season, the Conts seemed to have a letdown following their big win in the semi-finals, and succumbed to the Bears, 6-4. Nevertheless, it was a banner year for the skaters.

The Conts compiled a 12-8-1 record the following year and once again reached the playoffs. There were no miracles this year however. Second-seeded Bowdoin crushed the Blue 7-3 in the opening round.

In 1976-7, the skaters compiled a 14-5 record, their best in the 70's, but missed the playoffs. The season was highlighted by a 6-4 win over Division I Colgate, a game in

Playing the finest game of his career, Rossi foiled numerous attempts

score the equalizer and fell 5-4.

The Blue faced a tough Elmira squad in the playoff opener. It was almost a carbon copy of the Bowdoin game as Elmira skated to a 4-1 lead after two periods and the Blue fought back only to lose 5-4.

The following year, the team was hit hard by graduation and could muster only a 7-16 record. Sophomore Steve Carman led the team in scoring. With many returning veterans, hopes were high for the 1979-80 season, and after a slow start, things are lookingup as the hockey teams skates into the 80's. □□

Lenny Thomas — Scores Another

which Lenny Thomas scored 4 goals. In addition, a new star emerged on the scene, junior defender Bob Bauer who led the team with 31 assists and was named MVP.

The team was hit hard by graduation, including the top line, Ziemendorf — an All-American, and both goalies, and a rebuilding year was expected. The team started slowly, winning only 2 of their first 8 games. The Conts took off however. The Blue won 8 of their next 9, losing only to Oswego, to all but clinch a playoff berth. Thomas and Bauer, along with co-captian Ted Molloy led the revitalization. With a playoff berth clinched, the Conts took on Bowdoin, the top-ranked team in Division II in the nation in the Sage Rink in late February.

The Bears skated to a 4-1 lead after two periods. The Blue did not give up, after Hamilton's Mark Coley and Bowdoin's Steve Nesbitt traded goals, Jim Wall scored to cut the Bowdoin lead to 5-3. With about 7 minutes left, Lenny Thomas brought the Blue to within one, but the Blue could not

swimming

The Varsity Swim team was spectacular in the 70's. During the decade, Coach MacDonald's crew won 81 and lost 19. They also captured two state meets and finished in the top-three eight times. Furthermore, the Continentals entered the 70's with a three year record of 27-2-1

The 70's produced some fine teams and some fine All-Americans. The 1971 team finished the season undefeated at 10-0. The team was led by All-Americans Peter Schloerb and Paul Crumine. In 1972 Hamilton gathered the finest array of freshmen ever seen in Division II swimming.

Paul McDevit, Jeff Calberg, Gary Karl, and John Needham virtually re-wrote the Hamilton record book. McDevit, perhaps the most talented of this All-American quartet died tragically during the 1974 season. Nevertheless, during these four years, the Conts compiled a 35-5 record.

What makes this mark even more outstanding is the fact that coach Macdonald up-graded the schedule significantly to include eastern powers St. Bonneventure, St. Lawrence, Colgate and Williams. Thus Hamilton was beating the best.

In 1975, Jeff Calberg won the 100 meter breast stroke at the National swim meet to earn the distinction of national champion.

During the years of 1976 and 1977, the Continentals were not only hit hard by graduation, but also by an upgraded schedule that included Division I powers Johns Hopkins and Colgate. Therefore, Hamilton slumped to consecutive 6-4 seasons. Nevertheless, Colgate chose — in both of these years — not to compete at the state meet. This left the door wide open for Hamilton to capture consecutive state titles. Each time the Continentals barely defeated arch-rival St. Lawrence. These state championship teams were led by Jack Widman, Bucko Strehlow and Dave Geenhalgh.

In 1978 and 1979 Hamilton returned to form posting consecutive 8-2 records. Swimmers such as Norm Lyster, Matt Reed and Emmet Reid paced the squad to these two fine seasons.

Thus the Continentals enter the 80's with a talented team and perhaps the finest swimming coach Hamilton has ever known. Coach Eric McDonald has developed a multitude of All-American swimmers, and fine teams. His dedication and enthusiasm coupled with a knowledge and an understanding for the sport made him the team's most valuable asset in the 70's and the squad's ace in the hole as it enters the 80's. □□

basketball

Late in the 1960's basketball, growing in popularity, was proclaimed as the "Sport of the 70's". While it did not turn out that way nationally, basketball was truly the sport of the 70's at Hamilton.

It did not start out that way. It began on a tragic note as Coach Ken Patrick died midway through the 1969-70 season. Warren Palmer completed the season at the helm. Following the season, Tom Murphy was hired to take over the revive the sagging basketball program. Murphy came to Hamilton with impressive credentials — from Belleville, New York, where his team had won their final 83 games under Murhpy's guidance.

Murphy was not a miracle worker, however. His first team won only one game, a 80-71 upset of Utica, and lost 15. The following team was slightly better, 4-16, but Murphy picked up his first important recruit, Mark Badger of Schnectady. Marty Guy was added for the 1972-73 season, and the squad finished 5-14. The following year the team improved once again, to 6-12, and Brian Coombes, a Connecticut All-Stater showed promise as freshmen.

Hopes were high for the 1974-75 season. In addition to a talented group of veterans, three promising freshmen arrived on the scene: John Klauberg, Willie Jackson and Bernie Mucitelli as well as a sophomore named Mark Rybarcyk.

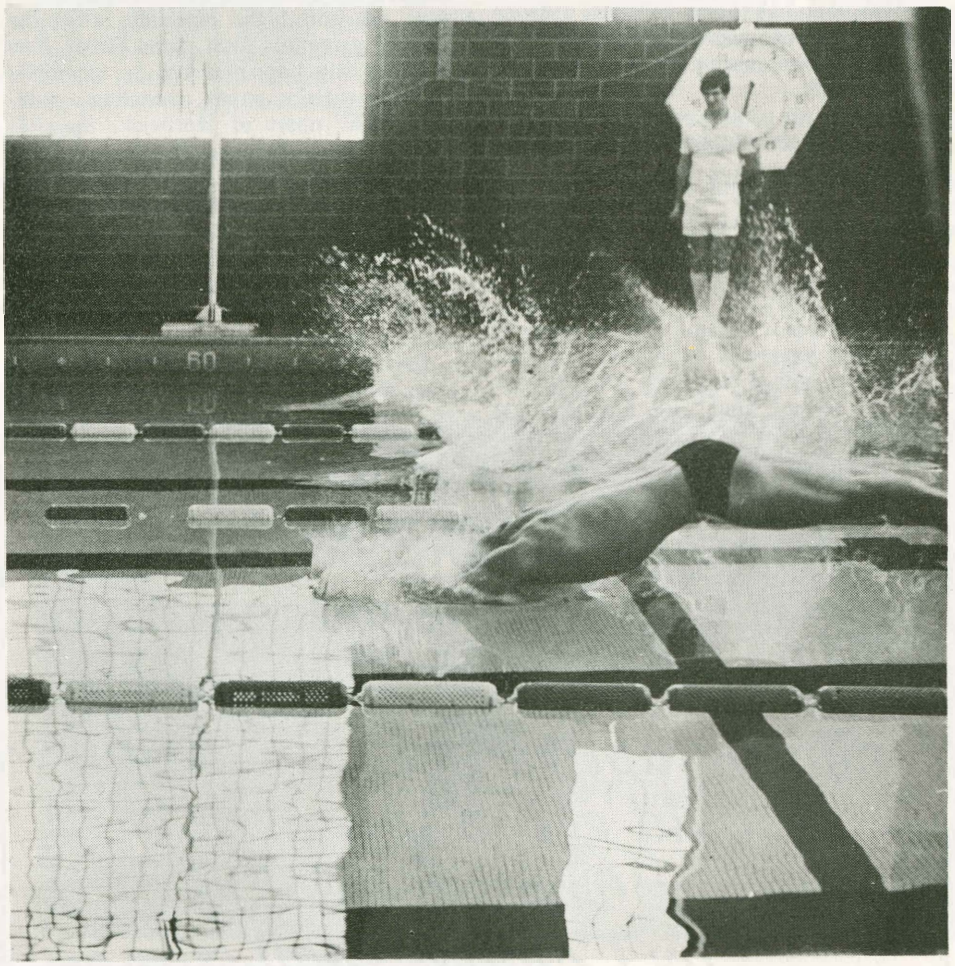
The Continentals had a fine 12-10 season that year. The team competed in the ECAC Postseason Tournament that year, losing to the eventual champ, Union, 92-75. An indication of the team's strength was that Badger, who finished the season as Hamilton's second leading all-time scorer, had lost his starting job by season's end. During January, the Blue suffered a 9-point loss to Union in the Alumni Gym. Little did anyone know that it would be the last time Hamilton would lose at home in the 1970's

Basketball prospects were good for the next season. The two fine guards, Jackson and Klauberg, were returning, as well as the two tough forwards, Coombes and Rybarcyk. One ingredient was missing, the one player who would turn a good team into a great one.

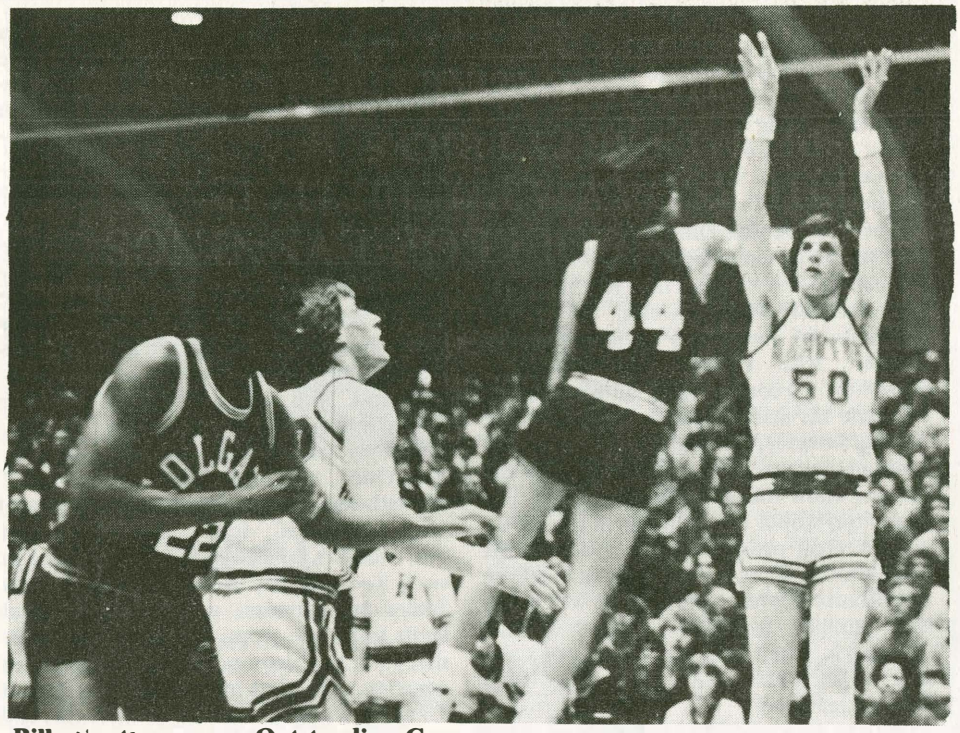
In the fall of 1975, a freshman from Utica enrolled at Hamilton. In the next four years, he would dazzle Hamilton fans and turn Hamilton into a small college basketball power. From the moment Cedric Oliver stepped onto the court, things began to happen. The team won its first nine games before losing to Union, and lost only three more in the season. Late in the season, the Blue humbled 7th ranked Tufts, 104-81 in the Alumni Gym, and finished as the 9th-ranked Division III team in the nation. During the year Oliver broke Klauber's single season scoring record.

The most incredible moment of an incredible season came in the Postseason ECAC Tournament at Utica. The Conts were down 5 with 46 seconds left when Coombes hit a shot to cut the margin to 3. Utica's Eric Hysmith missed the first of a one-and-one, and, with only 8 seconds left, Oliver scored and was fouled. He hit the foul shot, seemingly sending the game into overtime. But Utica wasn't finished. With only 2 seconds left, Rick Hull hit a jump shot and Utica celebrated victory. But Oliver had one trick left in his bag of magic. Trying to snare Kevin Smith's desparation pass, he was fouled by Hysmith, and sunk both foul shots to tie the score, and Hamilton easily defeated the demoralized Utica team in overtime. The next night, Hamilton bested Gannon, 89-80, to win the tournament, and Oliver was named MVP.

The 1976-77 season was almost a carbon copy of the previous one. Hamilton finished 20-4 in the regular season, did not lose at home, and Oliver broke the scoring record. In addition Klauberg broke the



Swimmer Headed for Victory



Billy Southworth — Outstanding Career

career scoring record, and a newcomer to the team, Bob Malaby, broke the school assist record. The post season results, however, were not quite the same. After Oliver's 40 points led the Blue to an opening round victory over Utica, a strong Potsdam team topped Hamilton, 90-83, in the finals, although Oliver once again was named MVP.

Despite the loss of Coombes and Rybarcyk to graduation, the 1977-78 basketball team had the best season of any team in the school's history. The team broke numerous school records and was ranked second in the nation. Only 2 late season losses to Albany marred the 23-3 season, the best in the school's history, which featured a 21 game winning streak — the second longest in the nation that year. Oliver was named first team All-American for the second time, and Klauberg was named to the second team, and was designated Academic all-American.

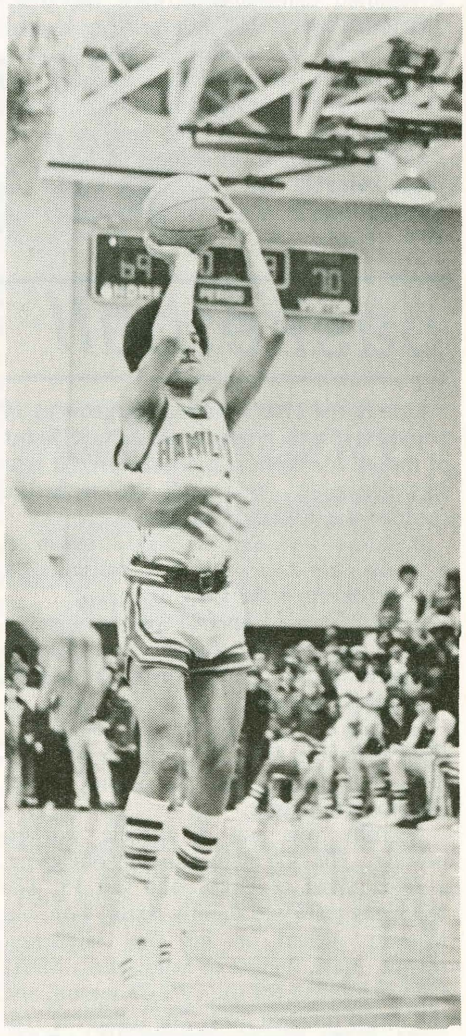
The team was hit hard by graduation. The backcourt triumverate of Malaby, Jackson and Klauberg was lost, and hopes were not too high, especially after the opening game loss to St. John Fisher. Few expected what happened next, an incredible 16 game winning streak, including a stunning 64-63 upset of Hartwick, the 5th-ranked team in Division II. Oliver was the key, especially after a knee injury to Bill Southworth, the team's best outside shooter, and seemed to scale new hights with each game. He was not alone however. Kevin Grimmer emerged into a top-notch center and John Magee ran the offense to near-perfection.

But Oliver was the center of all the attention. He rewrote the record book, finishing as Hamilton's all-time career and single season scoring leader and he scored 52 points against Cortland to set another mark. He received the MVP award in the ECAC Tournament for the fourth time and was named All-American for the third time, one of the few players in college basketball history to achieve that distinction. In June, he ws selected by the Atlanta Hawks in the NBA draft.

Oliver seemed to scale new heights with each game

The team recorded its second consecutive 23-3 season, a season which featured many close wins. The team climaxed the season by capturing the ECAC Tournament, and Coach Tom Murphy was named Division III Coach of the Year.

The team has a new look heading into the 80's. New stars have emerged to replace graduated ones, and the team is once again a strong one, something Hamilton fans can be sure of as long as Tom Murphy remains at the helm.



Cedric Oliver Ties Utica with Shot

The Spectator is under new management this semester. Any student interested in writing weekly columns, typing, sales, photography, and production should get in touch with Robert Chassin (x7579) or by Campus Mail.

women's sports

One of the most obvious and important changes in Hamilton sports in the 1970's was the incorporation of women's sports into Hamilton athletics. Before the merger between Hamilton and Kirkland colleges in the Fall of 1978, women's sports were the responsibility of Kirkland; following the merger, however, women's sports came under the jurisdication of the Hamilton Athletic Department.

The most obvious problem was the Title IX restrictions. Contrary to the belief of many, Title IX does not require than an equal amount of money be spent on men and women, and identical programs are not required. Rather, women, based on their interests and needs, must have the same opportunities as men. For example, it is unrealistic to expect a women's football team at Hamilton — there is little demand for one and it would be very difficult to schedule opponents; but there is a concurrent fall sport for women — Field Hockey — which recieves the attention of the athletic department, and the needs of the field hockey team, such as equipment, uniforms and travel expenses, are fulfilled just as those of the football team are met.

Currently, there are six sports at Hamilton in which both men and women can compete as varsity teams, basketball, track, cross country, swimming, lacrosse, and tennis. According to athletic director Tom Murphy, these sports were chosen based on an interest poll conducted by then-Kirkland Director of Athletics, Comfort Richardson. Murphy added that the Athletic Department is now trying to fill the gaps where there is a men's sport and no comparable sport for women.

In addition to the seven varsity sports, there are two women's club sports, ice hockey and soccer. There seems to be a great deal of interest in both sports, and varsity status, especially for soccer, appears likely in the not-too-distant future. This leaves only two sports, baseball and golf, without comparable women's programs. It is evident, however, that if there is enough interest among students this could change.

The Spectator has concluded that, despite the fact that Hamilton has been coed for less than two years, the Athletic Department has made great strides in women's athletics, and has not violated any of the Title IX guidelines, as the opportunities are well on the way to becoming equal for men and women. Of course, Hamilton does not have to worry about the most important controversy surrounding Title IX — revenue-producing sports. At many Division I schools, the revenue generated by the men's football and basketball programs fund entire athletic programs, and thus these schools want these sports exempted from the guidelines (an exemption which does not appear likely to be granted); at Hamilton, the entire sports budget is funded by the College and this problem does not arise. □□

field hockey

The Women's Field Hockey Team made its debut on the Hill wearing Kirkland colors in the fall of 1974. The colors have changed to the Blue and White of Hamilton College as the small pioneer squad evolved into a tight varsity caliber team.

It was in the September 20, 1974 edition of the *Spectator* that the sport of women's field hockey was introduced to the Hill readers. "Take notice—Kirkland Field Hockey Team! This newly formed squad has 35-40 stick carriers filling its ranks. Mrs. Gloria Nixon is coach. Gene Long has donated a playing field; no games are scheduled yet." The young team practiced under shoddy conditions, their practice field was the football practice field and up until the last weeks they had no nets for the goals. The nets finally arrived about a month overdue.

The historic first game was held the first week in October against the Colgate J.V.'s. Staging a surprise upset the girls beat Colgate 1-0. Claire Robins (Kirkland '77) netted the winning goal with an assist from Molly Babbit ('78). Coach Nixon praised the play of the determined and triumphant crew.

Three weeks later the stick carriers of Herkimer County Community College would challenge the squad. The young Kirkland squad was given the choice of playing together for several years. Determined as ever the squad chose to meet HCCC in a regulation game. Despite fine play be Molly Babbitt and star goalie Jay Smith ('77) the girls just couldn't make the game a Kirkland triumph and they were put down 3-1. This game ended an historic first season for the small but gutsy Kirkland girls. Stars of that first season included Jay Smith, goalie, who scrambled for 16 saves alone in the game against HCCC; Perky Finch, an agressive player and the only Senior on the squad and Molly Babbitt, a freshman.

The second season for the team opened in the fall of 1975 with the appointment of a new athletic director, Susan Luizzi, who would also act as coach for the team. Described in a *Spectator* article dated September 12, 1975 she had "coach-like qualities that have never been found at Kirkland before." There were four games scheduled for that season, including another match against HCCC. The team was enthusiastic and ready for competition. The major set-back to the team was the absence of their experienced goalie, Jay Smith, who was spending her junior year elsewhere. Nevertheless, the women proved competitive throughout the season.

The season of 1976 began on a positive note with the consistent coaching of Susan Luizzi. The team put down Wells in a 3-0 shutout. The team roared on to two more victories after that before falling to Herkimer County Community College and Morrisville. The toughest opponent, Colgate, would also put down the hard fighting Kirkland women and they finished their season record at 3-4-1. Notable players for the season were Amy Buckalter, a freshman, playing a strong goaltending position. High scorer for the season was Alice Trumper who contributed 5 goals, along with strong help from Meg Votta, Angela Valenziano and Jane Thurber.

The following season (1977-78) the last Kirkland squad assembled to find themselves minus many of their key defensive members. Back again though were Amy Buckalter, Paula Jones, and Alice Trumper who would provide the nucleus of the team. The schedule was changed slightly by new coach, Sue Spenser,to include some more established

Sarah Jarvis (C) — Field Hockey Standout

teams who could offer the team more of a challenge. Spenser's rationale: "I would rather lose to good competition than beat bad schools." The schedule included 12 schools, the first being Wells College. "Team effort" was the key to this season as the women banded behind the playing of Trumper and Jane Thurber, and goalie Buckalter, all sophomores. Play improved over the course of the season though HCCC could still not be overcome.

"Green athletes will play for the Blue this year" heralded the advent the the Kirkland turned Hamilton Field Hockey squad in the first issue of the Fall 1978 Spectator. Not only was the team playing under a new color but also under a new status as they were promoted to Varsity, and finally enjoying the benefits of uniforms. equipment, and a good playing field.

A new system of play was employed by Coach Spenser in which there would be 6 offensive and 6 defensive players on the field with these players constantly interchanging positions. Another first took place in scheduling as the team prepared for the eventual switch to NESCAC competition with the incorporating of 2 year schools in the schedule.

Youth was a key as freshmen players added stregth to the new Varsity squad, in fact they constituted the majority of the forward line. Included among these were Megan Crowley, Sarah Edelston, Amy Owens, and Karin McNeill. Seniors Sue Fortunato and Angelo Valenziano also contributed to a strong offense.

The regular season began with a 1-1 tie with Delhi. Once again HCCC put down the Hamilton women but the women came back and shut out RPI, 6-0. Outstanding players in this game as well as most of the Season were Alice Trumper who scored the first hat trick of the season, Sarah Jarvis, and Sarah Edelston. Once again, strong play by goalie Amy Buckalter turned the game into a shutout, as she turned away every RPI shot.

There were several exciting games this season; at Skidmore as Sarah Edelston scored late in the second overtime period to win the game. A similar situation took place against Hartwick as a large home crowd watched Sarah Jarvis score on a penalty corner shot during the first overtime. The women had lost to Hartwick the previous year 9-0. Perhaps the best game of the season was a match against Colgate. The team all worked hard together against this tough squad — with Buckalter playing a typically tough net—final score 2-0.

The season ended 4-5-1 with 2 heartbreaking losses at the end of the season. Despite the losses, the opposition scored twice as many goals in the previous year as this season due to an improved defense with the backbone consisting of Abby Spizzirri, Sarah Jarvis, and Cathy Tuttle. Superb offensive play was contributed by Alice Trumper, high scorer with 5 goals and Sarah Edelston, with 3 goals.

The 1979 season was the team's finest ever. Led by a fine crop of returning veterans and some talented newcomers the team compiled its first winning season ever (9 wins and 5 losses) and hosted the New York State Division III tournament. In the tourney, the team lost a 1-0 heartbreaker to eventual third place finisher Potsdam in the opening round. They rebounded to defeat Houghton before falling to Manhattanville.

basketball

Another first took place on the Hill in the late fall of 1978 as women's basketball was brought to the Hill attaining immediate varsity status and support from all.

Sue Zawacki would act as coach to this young starting squad of 15 women, whose abilities ranged from those who had played high school compeition basketball to those who had not played on any competitive level. Zawacki from the start had a positive feeling about the future of women's basketball here and she had the women competing in a challenging 12 game schedule which began with a contest against Albany State, at home. Zawacki stressed her belief in the team's capacity to develop. The team had an impressive attitude and willingness to work hard and it was in this frame of mind that they entered their first game against Albany. The confrontation, was held on November 30th in front of a near capacity crowd in the Alumni Gym. The women battled to a narrow lead by the end of the game and as the buzzer sounded the first Hamilton women's basketball team had brought home their first win, beating Albany by one point, 70-69. The second game of the season against the women of Clarkson College on December 2, found the women escaping with a slim lead to wrap up the contest 36-35. The team ended its short winning streak as the women fell to a bitter defeat in the hands of Herkimer County Community College 91-43. (They would play HCCC again and lose by very nearly the same margin 87-38.

Zawacki saw the loss for its positive effects, however. As the women changed to a man-to-man defense, The women began to play better and they buckled down with some real self-discipline. Despite the downward turn the season began to take, individual performances were on the rise. Freshman Kathy Corsi led halfway through the season in both scoring and rebounding with an average of 10 points and 11 rebounds per game. Followig in scoring at that point were Laura Slomka; and Marra Harris and Jacquie Rusher were right behind Corsi in rebounds.

The season continued in a frustrating vein as the women just couldn't put it back together. Zawacki noted, "Offensively we don't have confidence to persist and sometimes give up too soon. We don't always look for the good shot." Play picked up for the last two games of the season as the team chalked up a win over Eisenhower and Wells to bring their final season rcord to 4-7. The outstanding performance of the season was put in by Patty Stronarch in the Wells game where she set a school record for women when she scored 25 points.

Scoring leaders at the end of the season were Corsi with 13, Harris with 11, Stronarch with 9 and Rushen with 6. Leading rebounders were Rushen with 6, Stronarch with 8 and Corsi with 7.

Zawacki cited the strong support of the fans, faculty and team manager as the biggest boost to the women in their first season of play. She felt the implications for the future represented even more as "a lot of incoming students will look for and expect good women's basketball." And with a few more years behind them, they'll have it. □□

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Potsdam Ends Home Skein

It's all over.

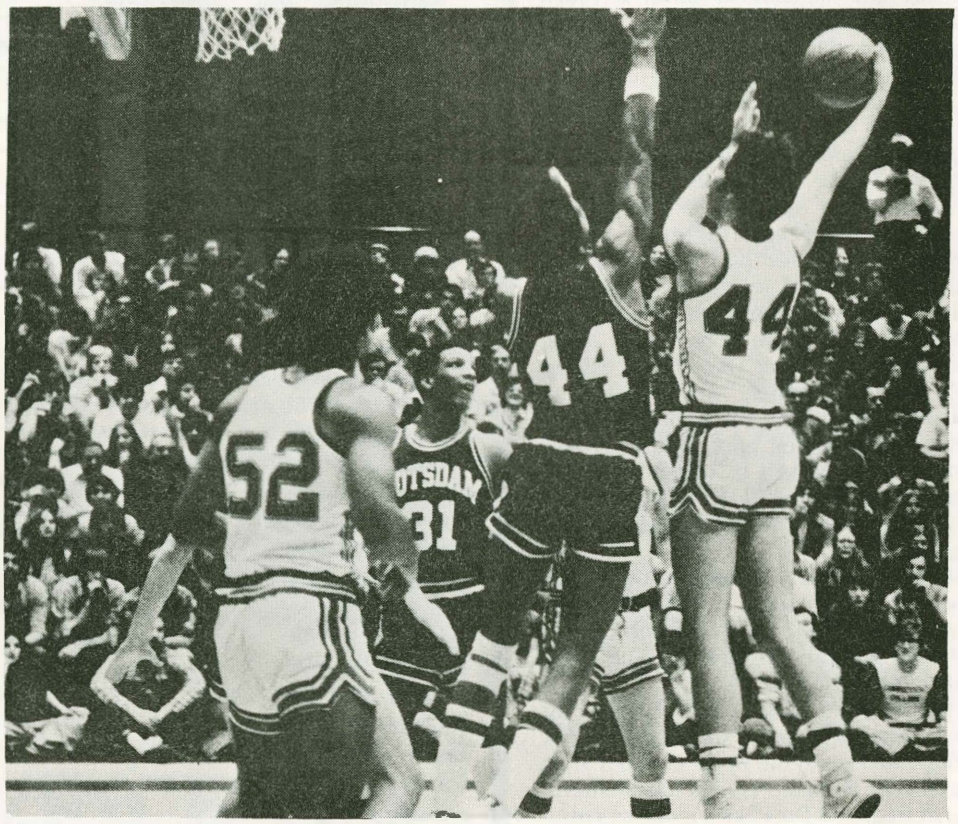
It began on February 8, 1975 with a 111-93 triumph over Oswego. it ended on January 12, 1980 with an 83-59 loss to Potsdam St. For a period of almost five years the Hamilton Continentals had not lost a game at home, a stretch of 50 games, until the Potsdam Bears came to Hamilton for a long-awaited match-up.

The Bears have perennially been one of the top teams in New York State. Three years ago, Potsdam defeated Hamilton twice, including a 90-83 win in the finals of the ECAC Post-season Tournament at Utica. Last year, while Hamilton remained at home, grounded by NESCAC restrictions, placating themselves by capturing the ECAC Tournament Championship, Potsdam stunned the small college basketball world by reaching the finals of the Division III National Tournament.

First, the Bears upset highly-ranked Stony Brook; then they defeated always-tough St. Lawrence; then Potsdam defeated Centre College of Kentucky to reach the finals against top-ranked and defending champion North Park of Illinois. Despite giving up nearly five inches per man, Potsdam gave heavily favored North Park all it could handle before falling 66-62.

With the return of their top two scorers of a year ago, Derrick Rowland and Ed Jachim, Potsdam is unquestionably strong once again, and the pollsters agree as Potsdam is ranked first among Division III schools in New York, and third nationally. Potsdam's banner year lacked only one thing, a game against Hamilton, last year's other great New York Division III squad.

Such a meeting was arranged for this year. The setting would be Hamilton's Field House, provided each team could win first round games in Hamilton's second Annual Invitational Tournament. Each team responded to the task with big victories, as Potsdam blasted Rhode Island College by 29 and Hamilton swamped Utica college by 21, setting up the long-awaited championship game.



Kevin Grimmer shoots over Derrick Rowland

While Potsdam features many of its stars of a year ago, Hamilton has a new look. With the graduation of three starters, including three time All-American Cedric Oliver, Continental coach Tom Murphy was forced to rebuild and prospects for the season, especially the beginning were uncertain. But the Blue surprised many, including their coach, by winning their first six games, as the youthful squad made up for their inexperience by desire and hustle.

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The game featured the added spectre of Hamilton's homecourt win streak. The 50 game streak, second longest in the nation to Syracuse's 51, had survived many tough tests, the most recent only five days before as Hamiton made up a 12-point deficit in the last end minutes to down a tough Plattsburgh squad 75-64. Potsdam wanted nothing more than to break that streak.

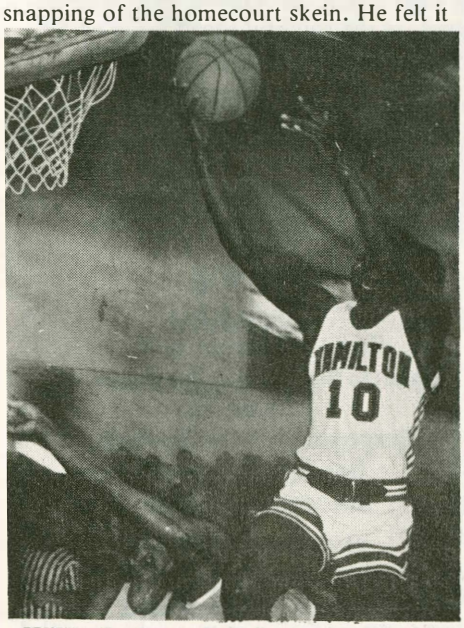
With all the buildup, the game turned out to be surprisingly one-sided. Potsdam scored the first 13 points against an apparently nervous Continental squad, and the Blue never got closer than 8, as Potsdam won easily 82-59. Potsdam's pressure defense and explosive offense proved too much for the Hamilton squad.

Derrick Rowland led the Bears with 32 points and was named the tournament MVP, but Ed Jachim of New York Mills, who played at Notre Dame High School with Kevin Grimmer, was the key to Potsdam's win. Jachim's ballhandling controlled the Hamilton press, and he consistently hit key baskets to thwart Hamilton comeback attempts. Jachim finished with 16 and was named to the All-Tournament team.

Ron Evans led Hamilton with 16 and Kevin Grimmer added 12. Both players were named to the All-Tournament team. Grimmer led the way the previous night with 25 against Utica.

According to coach Tom Murphy, the key to beating Potsdam was to play a zone defense and force the Bears to shoot from the outside; Potsdam's quick start shattered this strategy and Potsdam's quickness overcame Hamilton's man-to-man. Murphy felt the Blue's early moment mistakes, when they made numerous turnovers and missed numerous shots, was due to their inexperience, as they were not used to playing before such a large crowd, even at home.

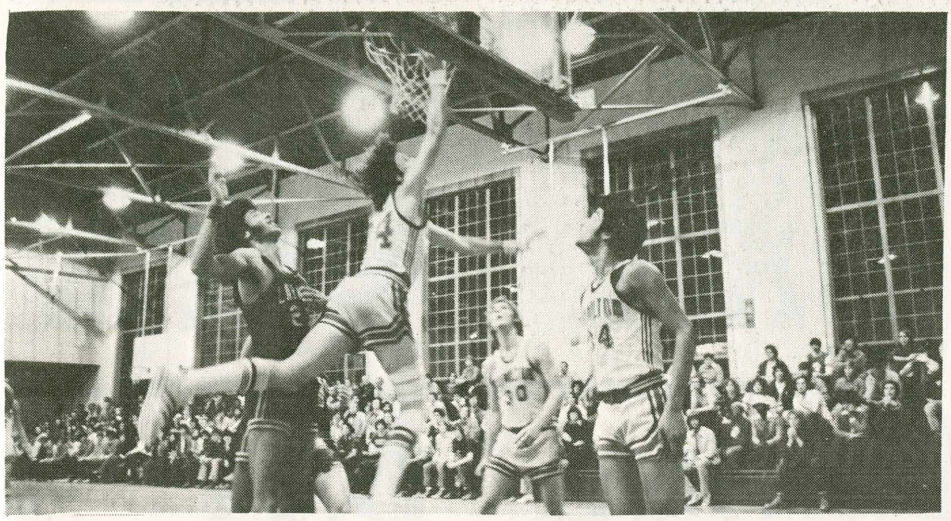
While unquestionably disappointed. Murphy did not seem visibly shaken at the snapping of the homecourt skein. He felt it



Willie Jackson had Key Role

The Streak: 50 in a Row

Date	Hamilton	Opponent	O. Score
February 8, 1975	111	Oswego	93
February 15, 1975	85	Utica	75
February 18, 1975	113	Rochester	99
December 1, 1975	100	Colburg	71
December 3, 1975	94	Binghamton	71
January 10, 1976	82	Roberts Wesleyan	72
January 17, 1976	78	Utica	72(OT)
February 11, 1976	88	Union	80
February 14, 1976	90	St. Lawrence	71
February 21, 1976	96	R.I.T.	85
February 25, 1976	90	Clarkson	65
February 27, 1976	104	Tufts	81
March 3, 1976	86	Cortland	76
December 1, 1976	103	Williams	80
December 9, 1976	104	Utica	94(2 OT)
January 11, 1977	97	Albany	91
January 13, 1977	113	Eisenhower	77
January 20, 1977	83	Oswego	58
January 25, 1977	95	Hobart	82
January 29, 1977	104	Drew	82
February 9, 1977	77	Union	62
February 17, 1977	104	Rochester	71
February 19, 1977	111	Ithaca	92
January 7, 1978	93	Roberts Weslayan	66
January 11, 1978	79	Lemoyne	61
January 21, 1978	88	Union	67
February 10, 1978	97	St. Lawrence	85
February 13, 1978	96	R.I.T.	73
February 16, 1978	79	St. John Fisher	76
February 22, 1978	99	Clarkson	76
February 24, 1978	104	Babson	91
February 17, 1978	89	Cortland	70
December 8, 1978	77	Plattsburgh	66
December 9, 1978	83	Drew	56
January 6, 1979	84	Williams	79
January 11, 1979	81	Eisenhower	65
January 13, 1979	66	Rochester	63
January 16, 1979	56	Albany	53(OT)
January 23, 1979	92	Hobart	70
January 25, 1979	82	Oswego	76
February 4, 1979	84	Utica	78(OT)
February 7, 1979	70	Union	60
February 10, 1979	67	Ithaca	53
February 21, 1979	79	Colgate	64
March 2, 1979	79	Hobart	66
March 3, 1979	83	Plattsburgh	65
December 5, 1979	81	Nazareth	56
January 7, 1980	75	Plattsburgh	64
January 11, 1980	90	Utica	69



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put an undue amount of pressure on his young squad, and the streak was more of a link to the past teams than an accomplishment of the present, as only a few members of the team have made significant contributions in past years.

Murphy quickly looks to the future. He feels the Potsdam game was a great learning experience for the squad, and the team will only improve as the season progresses. Finally, Murphy feels it is time for this team "to start its own streak."

Looking backward, the long streak is something special. While there have been longer ones — Kentucky holds the record 129 straight at home; and UCLA had a 99 game homecourt skein broken about 4 years ago — 50 in a row at home is quite an accomplishment. It means many obstacles were overcome, from poor officiating to off-nights by Hamilton, and the Blue prepared for each game knowing its opponent would be "up" for the game, as any school would take immense pride by snapping the streak.

Maintaining such a string means winning games that seemed lost. The triumph over Plattsburgh was such a game, as was last year's 56-53 overtime win over Albany, a game in which the Conts trailed all the way, and never even tied until there were 30 seconds left in regulation time.

At times, the streak almost seemed mystical, that an opponent would make a key mistake late in the game to defeat themselves. The game against St. John Fisher in March, 1978 was such a game. The Conts led by one with less than a minute to go when Fisher rebounded a missed Hamilton shot. St. John Fisher had no timeouts left so its coach yelled out a play; but the ball handler misunderstood the coach and called time out, an automatic technical foul. Willie Jackson's foul shots cemented a 79-76 Hamilton win.

The streak also featured outstanding performances by Continental reserves to keep it alive. In December 1976 against Utica, after three Hamilton starters had fouled out, little-used Kevin Smith came off the

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bench and scored 16 points to lead the Blue to a 104-94 victory in double-overtime. In last year's ECAC tournament at Hamilton, then-reserve Frank Garcia came up with two key steals to break the Hobart stall and spark the Conts to victory.

In other games, the Continentals opened the season with a surprising six-game winning streak before falling to Potsdam and then to Albany on the Great Dane's home court.

In the opener at Williams, Ron Evans, in his first appearance in a Hamilton uniform, scored 28 points to lead the Blue to an exciting 1 point win. Hamilton made its home opener a success by smashing Nazareth 81-56. Next came the Utica tournament where a pair of cardiac wins gave Hamilton the championship. First the Conts made up a 2-point second half deficit to eke out a 1-point win over Elmira; in the Final, Evans hit a shot with two seconds left to give the Blue a 68-66 win.

January began with a pair of wins at home. Kevin Grimmer's 25 points led Hamilton to a comeback 75-64 win over Plattsburg on January 7th. Four days later, in their finest performance of the young season, the Conts blasted Utica 90-69 to set up the showdown against Potsdam.

Following the Potsdam debacle, the Blue travelled to Albany and lost to the Great Danes 70-68. The Blue did not play particularly well, yet they nearly made up a 10-point deficit in the final three minutes. Ray Cesare was the key man for Albany. He scored all 12 of his points late in the second half to thwart numerous Hamilton comeback attempts. Evans led the Blue with 19 points, 17 in the second half. Rob Clune led Albany with 14.

Despite the consecutive losses, the Conts have proven they will once again be a top team in New York state, and the team will only get better as they gain experience. □□

Bill Shickler

Sparky Cristakos

After losing seven of their first eight games, the varsity hockey team has shown signs of life by defeating Potsdam 5-3, and Geneseo 9-3 in the Sage Rink to improve their record to 3-7. Juniors Jim Wall, Rick Allen and Steve Carman were impressive in victory and have led the Blue in scoring all year.

□ □

The Women's Basketball team has gotten off to a fine 4-2 start. On January 19, the team had opened with three impressive wins before dropping two in a row. Marra Harris and Kathy Corsi pace the Blue in scoring, as they did last year.

□ □

On January 19, the Hamilton Men's Swimming Team defeated Rochester 61-51 to even their record at 3-3. Hugh Vickery and Emmet Reid swam strong legs in the final event, the 400 freestyle relay, to give the Bluefish victory in the event and the meet. Despite their .500 record, the team once again will contend for the state title.

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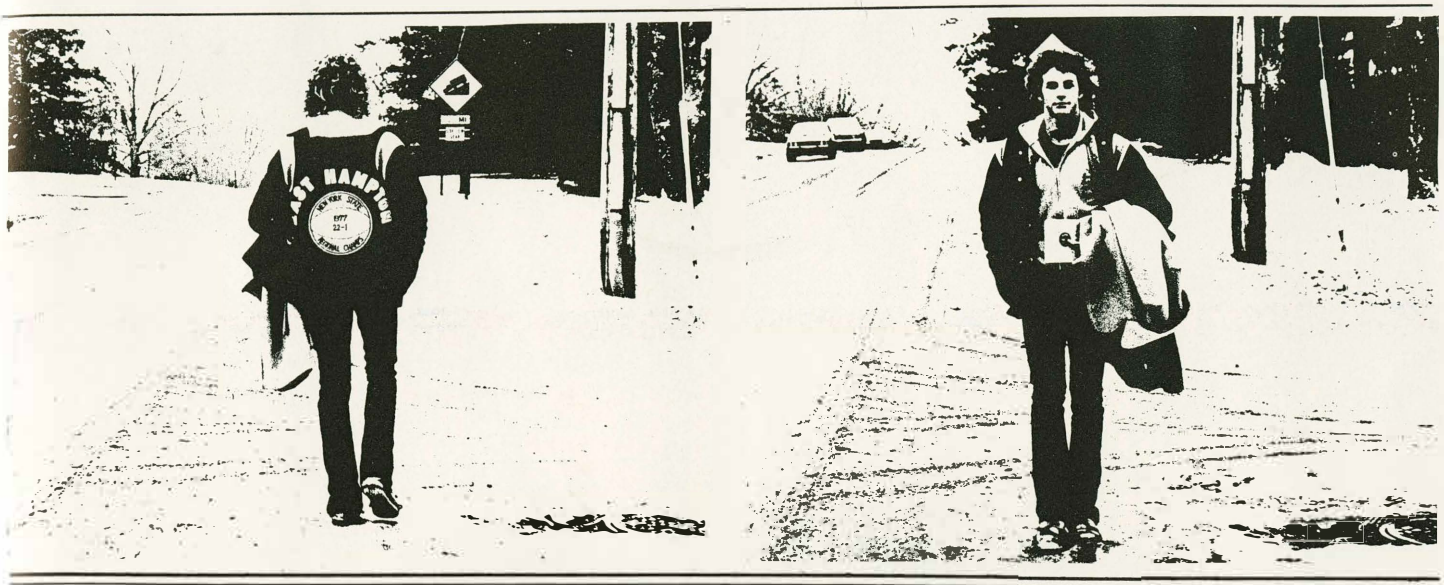

For Those Who Wonder Why They Ever Came to Hamilton: An Essay on Time Off

by John Schlorholtz

One more decision. I was overtired of decisions and fighting for my decisions, of Mother's letters like bricks aimed at my weakest parts, the parts only my mother knows. I was weary of myself, of my glands, my emotions, my intellect, my ideals. Mister Wagner complained that my writing was cliched. I complained that my being was cliched. I did satisfactory work in physics, but you can't get into medical school with a "satisfactory" stamped across your record. I hated the twits who smiled too much with polished eyes and were nauseatingly clever and opinionated. My girlfriend in Washington was saying, "Maybe we shouldn't force it." I was quoting poetry: "We love or else we do not live at all." I walked about, eyes on the ground or belligerent with loss, limits, and uncertainty. How could all those people have such a good time? Shallow. I was a sophomore.

I was weary of decisions, but I believed in choice. I would take that year off despite Mother. I needed time to decide, to make choices. The old neuroses and desires that always gave me grades were breaking down, and classes kept me hectic and numb. I had memorized the rationales for education and manipulated them. Now they used me. I had to leave, think alone, find some base for decisions, do something. Damn Mom, damn those who would get ahead of me, damn the seventies. I worked for the summer, hounded my girlfriend until she said she loved me again, and went abroad to wander and perhaps do some work.

When I returned to New York with four dollars in my pocket, a pouch full of gems, a mind and journal full of people, places, books, and solitude, I had written a "dear john" letter to my girlfriend and decided to do whatever I could to become a doctor. Since it was summer and I still itched with travel, I borrowed money and hitchhiked to Naramatta. If you can't go to India, you can go to Naramatta, the land of migrant labor. There I picked cherries, grubbed weeds, mowed lawns, and drank beer. They called me "college boy," although I had travelled as far as most, and many had completed five or six years of college before leaving it. They forgave my classroom mind and unskilled hands because of my willing heart. In Naramatta, you need only generosity and loyalty, or else personality. I was generous and loyal. As I said, they called me "college boy," and we sweated together in the orchards, vineyards, and condominiums. Some people never leave Naramatta, but most wander through and back. There was the physicist living in the mountains who dropped his job and now raised goats with his family. Some said he was overtired of goats and would move back to Cape Canaveral. There were the young Quebecois who worked until they could take off for Guatemala or Asia. There were the distant, flaming eyes of the children of the sixties who had passed thirty and still struggled for a cause. The perpetual river of migrating American and Asian Indians, of Vietnamese, Portuguese, Greek, German, French, British.

Most of all, I will never forget that orchard in Naramatta that reached from the lake to almost the sky, where the picking was tricky because the ladders tilted and wobbled on the steep ground. I saw one or two fall there, but most worked with hands careless and quick, eyes quiet as the buckets thudded with fruit. I never picked there, but I saw the naked men splitting apricots to dry in the sun. I trampled through the rowless vegetable garden that I thought was weeds. I saw the wild brown children clad in patched shorts and bright eyes. I dreamed there that I finally reached Timbuktoo through the mountains on a sooty train and found awaiting me every woman to whom I ever made love. I awoke crying out, "Where is she! How could I! What have I done?"

I almost chose to remain in Naramatta. The fruit was cheap and clean to eat. The money was good, the labor sweaty and nurturing to soil and self. But my mother still wrote. I still wanted to be a doctor and heal people. Besides, I had read too many books on my own to not come back. So many reasons for and against. I chose to return.

Now I'm a responsible senior, and I've given up the idea of being a doctor. Choices aren't easier. Each one takes as much as the last one, perhpas more—and to act, my God, to act. I think I will always awake in the night, crying or sweating. My mother still writes. Don't ask me why I'm happier than before the year off; yet I am. I could give you reasons, but I don't have any reason. Time on. Time off. Occasionally, I take out the gems I haven't sold, brush the dust from them, and remember purple cherries wild in the noon sun. □□

John Schlorholtz '80 is a world traveller.